

Exempla Minora:
OR, NEW
ENGLISH EXAMPLES,
TO BE
Rendered into *LATIN*:
ADAPTED TO THE
RULES of the LATIN GRAMMAR,
Lately printed at ETON;
For the Use of the LOWER FORMS.

A NEW EDITION Revised.



ETON:
Printed by T. POTE, MDCCCLXXXIX.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NEW Impression of these EXAMPLES being to be made, the whole Book has been revised, and the following Letter makes it needless to add more on the present Publication.

TO MR. POTE,

I HAVE perused your Book, called EXEMPLA MINORA, and have taken the Liberty to correct it, as I thought proper, by omitting all such Examples as were too difficult for the Children, for whose use they were designed; by adding others, and so adapting them to the Grammar Rules, that no one Example may prevent or anticipate a subsequent Rule: This is certainly necessary, and what, I find, Others have proposed, but not sufficiently executed. I trust it is now better adapted to the use of the Lower Forms, and will be found a proper Introduction to the EXEMPLA MORALIA.

MAY 2, 1759.

T. M.

** * * The present EDITION has been revised, and many necessary Improvements are made in the EXAMPLES and the INDEX.*

APRIL, 1789.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES

TO BE TURNED

Into *L A T I N*.

Examples of VERBS both of the Active and Passive Voice, throughout their several Moods and Tenses.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

1. Sing. **I** Teach, thou readest, *or*, you read, he hears.
Plur. We assist, ye admonish, they neglect.
2. Sing. I walk, thou creepst, *or*, you creep, he grieves.
Plur. We fight, ye tremble, they dance.
3. Sing. I wash, thou sayest, *or*, you say, he brags.
Plur. We write, ye refuse, they see.

With its Signs, do or am.

1. Sing. I do love, *or*, am loving; you do, *or*, thou dost intreat, *or*, art intreating; he does deny, *or*, is denying.
Plur. We do wish, *or*, are wishing; ye do call, *or*, are calling; they do send, *or*, are sending.

English Examples.

2. Sing. I do hear, *or*, am hearing; you do, *or*, thou dost strive, *or*, art striving; he does sup, *or*, is supping.

Plur. We do persuade, *or*, are persuading; ye do sell, *or*, are selling; they do give, *or*, are giving.

3. Sing. I command, *or*, am commanding; you think, *or*, thou thinkest, *or*, art thinking; he weepeth, *or*, is weeping.

Plur. We laugh, *or*, are laughing; ye play, *or*, are playing; they call, *or*, are calling.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Its Signs, did, or, was.*

1. Sing. I did love; thou didst, *or*, you did, laugh; he did sleep.

Plur. We did study, ye did praise, they did blame.

2. Sing. I did prepare, *or*, was preparing; thou didst, *or*, you did, fold, *or*, thou wast folding; he did walk, *or*, was walking.

Plur. We did till, *or*, were tilling; ye did plough, *or*, were ploughing; they did sow, *or*, were sowing.

Preterperfect Tense. *Its Sign, have.*

1. Sing. I have called, thou hast, *or*, you have, answered; he hath said.

Plur. We have promised, ye have prayed, they have granted.

2. Sing. I bought, *or*, have bought; thou drovest, *or*, hast drove; he hastened, *or*, hath hastened.

Plur. We lost, *or*, have lost; ye advised, *or*, have advised; they found, *or*, have found.

Preter-

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Its Sign*, had.

1. Sing. I had bestowed; thou hadst, *or*, you had, received, he had heard.
Plur. We had overcome, ye had yielded, they had run away.
2. Sing. I had wrote; thou hadst, *or*, you had, slept; he had read.
Plur. We had fought, ye had procured, they had encouraged.

Future Tense. *Its Signs*, shall, *or* will.

1. Sing. I will ask; thou wilt, *or*, you will, answer; he will teach.
Plur. We will hearken; ye will command; they will tremble.
2. Sing. I shall write; thou shalt, *or*, you shall dictate; he shall read.
Plur. We shall extol; ye shall command; they shall flourish.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Its Signs, bidding, *or*, commanding, *also the Sign* let.

1. Sing. Come thou, *or*, do thou come; sing he, *or*, let him sing.
Plur. Sit we, *or*, let us sit; drink ye, *or*, do ye drink; dance they, *or*, let them dance.
2. Sing. Play thou, *or*, do you play; read he, *or*, let him read.
Plur. Laugh we, *or*, let us laugh; walk ye, *or*, do ye walk; ride they, *or*, let them ride.

P O T E N T I A L M O O D.

Present Tense. *Its Signs,* may, or, can.

1. Sing. I may command; thou mayest, or, you may read; he may learn.

Plur. We may observe, ye may feign, they may know.

2. Sing. I can blame; thou canst, or, you can, praise; he can believe.

Plur. We can perceive, ye can engrave, they can paint.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Its Signs,* might, could, would, should.

1. Sing. I might know; thou mightest, or, you might require; he might refuse.

Plur. We should sell, ye should buy, they should send.

2. Sing. I could wish; thou couldst, or, you could, despise; he should run.

Plur. We would laugh, ye would weep, they should behold.

Preterperfect Tense. *Its Signs,* may have, would have, should have.

1. Sing. I may have been; thou mayest, or, you may, have believed; he would have sent.

Plur. We would have understood, ye should have read, they should have pronounced.

Preter-

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Its Signs*, might have, would have, should have.

1. Sing. I might have ploughed; thou mightest, *or*, you might, have reaped; he might have received.

Plur. We might have offended, ye would have reprov'd, they should have departed.

Future Tense. *Its Signs*, shall, *or*, will have.

1. Sing. I shall have heard, thou wilt, *or*, you will, have finished; he will have run.

Plur. We shall have dined; ye will have supped, they will have slept.

Obs. *The Subjunctive and Optative Moods in Latin, are the same in all the Tenses as the Potential; and are distinguished in English by when, that, if, or the like Particles before the Verb; as, when I hear, that I teach, if he runs; I wish, I may, &c.*

H. PASSIVE VOICE.

Note, *The English Particles am, art, is, are, was, wert, or were, be, been, and being, before Words ending in en, ed, ld, ght, or pt, are commonly Signs of the Passive Voice; as in the following Examples.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *Its Sign*, am.

1. Sing. **I** Am seen, thou art healed, he is washed.

Plur. We are told, ye are taught, they are whipt.

2. Sing.

English Examples.

2. Sing. I am called; thou art, *or*, you are, deceived; he is blamed.

Plur. We are exalted, ye are despised, they are punished.

Preterimperfect Tense. Its Sign, was.

1. Sing. I was named; thou wast, *or*, you was, seen; he was beaten.

Plur. We were forced, ye were led, they were drawn.

2. Sing. I was armed; thou wast, *or*, you was, wounded; he was killed.

Plur. We were delayed, ye were overcome, they were buried.

Preterperfect Tense. Its Sign, have been.

1. Sing. I have been praised; thou hast, *or*, you have, been taught; he hath, *or*, has, been called.

Plur. We have been plundered, ye have been threatned, they have been bound.

Preterpluperfect Tense. Its Sign, had been.

1. Sing. I had been seen; thou hadst, *or*, you had, been heard; he had been accused.

Plur. We had been sent, ye had been saved, they had been condemned.

Future Tense. Its Signs, shall, or, will be.

1. Sing. I shall be delighted; thou shalt, *or*, you shall, be vexed; he shall be received.

Plur.

Plur. We shall be commended ; ye shall be rejected ; they shall be lamented.

2. Sing. I will be loved ; thou wilt, *or*, you will, be abhorred ; he will be blamed.

Plur. We will be washed, ye will be clothed, they will be dressed.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Its Signs, let, or, be.

1. Sing. Be thou honoured ; be he, *or*, let him be, punished.

Plur. Let us be instructed ; be ye ruled ; be they, *or*, let them be, advanced.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense. *Its Signs, may be, can be.*

1. Sing. I may be called ; thou mayest, *or*, you may, be tamed ; he may be conquered.

Plur. We may be heard ; ye may be covered ; they may be concealed.

2. Sing. I can be advised ; thou canst, *or*, you can, be commanded ; he can be contradicted.

Plur. We can be persuaded, ye can be obeyed, they can be honoured.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Its Signs, might be, could be, should be, would be.*

1. Sing. I might be required ; thou couldst, *or*, you could, be displeased ; he should be despised.

Plur. We would be heard ; ye might be sent ; they should be excused.

Preter-

Preterperfect Tense. *Its Signs,* may have been,
should have been.

1. Sing. I may have been loved; thou mayest, *or*,
you may, have been oppressed; he may
have been vexed.

Plur. We should have been warned, ye should
have been commanded, they should have
been subdued.

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Its Signs,* might have,
been, would have been, could have been.

1. Sing. I might have been heard; thou mightest,
or, you might, have been fed; he would
have been believed.

Plur. We could have been preserved, ye could
have mitigated, they would have departed.

Future Tense. *Its Sign,* shall have been.

1. Sing. I shall have been taught, thou shalt have
been heard, he shall have been concealed.

Plur. We shall have been advised, ye shall have
been loved, they shall have been despised.

Note, The *Subjunctive* and *Optative* Moods in the
Passive Voice also, are the same as the *Potential*, as
is before observed, Page 5.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES to the CONCORDS;
or, PRELIMINARY RULES.

THE
First C O N C O R D.

A Verb Personal agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.

Note, I. *The Word that answers to the Question who, or, what, is the Nominative Case to the Verb, as The Master comes. Qu. Who comes? Ans. The Master. The Water floweth. Qu. What floweth? Ans. The Water.*

II. *That all Nouns and Pronouns are of the third Person, except ego I, tu thou, or, you, in the Singular Number; and nos we, vos ye, in the Plural.*

III. *Such Nouns Substantive as have the Particles A, An, or The before them, are called Nouns Common; but the Particle is not always expressed. And the Names of Men, Women, and Places, that have not these Signs before them, are called Nouns Proper; as, Thomas, Anne, London, Athens.*

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

1. A Lion roareth, an Ass brayeth, a Hog grunteth, a Sheep bleateth.

The

2. The Dogs bark, the Horses neigh, the Cows low, the Wolves howl.

3. The Wind blows, the Door opens, the Master comes, the Noise ceaseth.

The Boys play, the Horses run, the Sports begin.

4. Fire burneth, Flame ascendeth, Water floweth, Gold glitters.

Parrots talk, Cocks crow, Hens cackle, Magpies chatter.

5. I write, I laugh, thou enviest, thou snarlest, he weepeth, he sigheth.

We read, we learn, ye seek, ye find, they rejoice, they triumph.

6. *Peter* sleepeth, *Paul* prayeth, *Thomas* doubteth, *John* believeth.

7. The Father sings, *or*, is singing; the Mother laughs, *or*, is laughing; the Children play, *or*, are playing.

8. The Clock strikes, *or*, is striking, the Hour comes, *or*, is coming, the Sun shines, *or*, is shining.

9. The young Men leaped, *or*, did leap; the old Men halted, *or*, did halt; the Maidens danced, *or*, did dance.

10. *George* did swim, *or*, was swimming, *Henry* did run, *or*, was running.

11. I have heard, thou hast built, he hath walked. We have learned, ye have eaten, they have played.

12. The Eye hath seen, the Ear hath heard, the Hand hath touched, the Tongue hath tasted.

13. The Master had taught, the Scholars had learned, the Arts had flourished.

14. A Fish will swim, a Bird will fly, a worm will creep.

15. Thieves will steal, Soldiers will brag, Travellers will tell Stories.

16. Let the Hare run, let the Dogs follow.

17. Let the Father command, let the Child obey; let the Generals direct, let the Soldiers fight.

18. The Husband may labour, the Wife may take care.

19. I might, *or* could, plant; they might, *or* could, build.

20. The Servants should work, the Children should read.

21. The Swallows should have come, the Woodcocks should have appeared.

22. The Farmers would, *or* could, have ploughed; the Mowers would, *or* could, have mowed.

23. The Master shall, *or* will, have supped, the Servants shall, *or* will, have waited.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

1. The Bread *is* baked; the Seed *is* sowed; the Grass *is* mowed; Cheats *are* despised; Truants *are* punished.

2. The battle *was* fought; the Officers *were* wounded; the Soldiers *were* killed.

3. The City *hath*, *or* *has*, *been* plundered; you *have*, *or* thou *hast*, *been* oppressed; he *hath*, *or* *has*, *been* forced.

4. The Trumpets *have been* sounded; the Fight *has*, *or* *hath*, *been* ended.

5 He *had been* sent; they *had been* murdered.

6. Diligence *shall*, *or* *will*, be praised; Industry *shall*, *or* *will* be commended.

B

7. Thieves

7. Thieves *shall*, or *will*, be found out; Rogues *shall*, or *will*, be punished.

8. Let Brethren be loved; let God be feared; let the King be honoured.

9. The Lofs *may* be concealed; the bodies *can* be buried.

10. A Messenger *might* be sent; the Heralds *could* be recalled; the Bells *should* be rung.

11. They *may* have been buried; Notice *should* have been given; Young Men *should* have been warned.

12. The Chariot *might*, or *could*, have been mended; ye *might*, or *could*, have been loved.

13. The Man *could*, or *would*, have been assisted; the House *could*, or *would*, have been preserved.

14. The Boys *will* have been taught; the Master *will* have been honoured.

IF two Nominative Cases singular of different Persons come before the Verb, the Verb is put in the Plural Number, and agrees with the first Person rather than the Second, and the Second rather than the Third.

1. I and you do play.

2. You and he did run.

3. I and my Sister will read.

4. Thou and I will walk.

5. He and I did fight.

6. She and you did dance.

7. You, my Master and Mistress did sing.

Note, If a Question be asked, the Particles *an*, or *ne*, must be added to the Verb in Latin.

3. Does the Sun shine? Does the Moon look red?

2. Da

2. *Do* the Masters teach? *Did* the Boys learn?
 3. *Is* the King crowned? *Are* the Rebels subdued?
 4. *Will* an old Man talk? *Will* a young Man work? *Shall* Friends meet? *Shall* the Traitor be punished?
-

The Second CONCORD.

EVERY Noun Adjective, Pronoun and Participle, agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number and Case.

1. The fair Rose withereth; the green Tree grows; the ripe Plumb falls.
2. Fierce Dogs bark; tawny Lions roar; filthy Swine wallow.
3. The pleasant Spring delights; the hot Summer burns; the cold Winter freezes.
4. Froward Infants cry; idle Boys play; strong Men die.
5. My head aches; my Brother is sick; my Father mourns.
6. Thy children laugh; your Ships return; true Friends comfort.
7. The foaming Sea rages; the swelling Water overflows; the fragrant Altar smokes.
8. The jarring Winds blow; tired Travellers lay down; the revolving Years fly away.
9. Precious Time is neglected; filthy Gain is disgraceful; honest Virtue is honoured.
10. Good Boys are loved; learned Authors are read; superb Houses are built.

11. The tender Reed shakes; the lofty Tower falls; the sturdy Oak decays.

12. The spreading Fir-tree grows; the low Valleys are fruitful; the high Mountains are bleak.

13. Black Ink will daub; a heavy Weight will tire; good Instruction will profit.

14. Good Manners will please; faithful Magistrates will protect; industrious Husbandmen will thrive.

15. Good Lawyers have pleaded; learned Physicians have prescribed.

16. The fruitful Land hath been ploughed; early Piety hath been approved.

17. Merciful Kings would have governed; faithful Subjects should have obeyed.

18. When wise Philosophers shall have reasoned; when just Judges shall have judged.

19. When the timorous Dove flies, the rapacious Hawk pursues.

20. If the nimble Stags run, the Hounds will follow.

21. When honest Merchants traffic, great Riches are acquired.

22. Trusty *Peter* is sent; my beautiful Sister did come.

The Third C O N C O R D.

THE Relative qui, signifying who, which, or, that, agrees with its Antecedent, i. e. the Substantive that goes before it, in Gender, Number, and Person, like as the Adjective with its Substantive in the foregoing Rule.

If no Nominative Case comes between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative Case.

Note,

Note, *This Rule requires fuller Sentences, and more complete Examples, than the young Beginner has yet learned to translate: It is thought necessary therefore, he should first be exercised in the three following Rules; and take, by the way, only an Example or two of this, however imperfect the Sentence; as,*

1. *I, who love; thou, who teachest; she, who readeth; we, who write; ye, who dictate; they, who hear.*

2. *The Sun, that, or, which, riseth; the Moon, that, or which, shines; the Fire, that, or which, burns; the Flame, that, or which, ascends.*

3. *The Doctors, who preached; the Martyrs, who died; the Soldiers, who have fought; the Heroes, who have conquered.*

4. *The Bow [that] which is bent; the Arrow, [that] which is shot; the Birds, [that] which are flown; the Ships, [that] which are taken.*

Note, *The word That, signifying who, or which, should rather be avoided, and not used as a Relative.*

GENERAL EXAMPLES,

RULE I.

THE Noun which cometh after the Verb, and with the Nominative Case, answereth to the Question, whom, or what, is commonly put in the Accusative Case: As, *What does Virtue afford? Ans. True Happiness.*

1. *Virtue affords true Happiness; Innocence contents the Mind.*

B 3

2. *Virtue*

2. Virtue procures Friendship; Good-will procures Love.
3. Virtue gives Tranquility: Vice assumes the form of Virtue.
4. Careless Boys tear their Books; diligent Boys delight their Master.
5. The Husbandman tills the Ground; the Reaper mows the Corn.
6. The devouring Wolf kills the innocent Lamb; the fierce Dog tears the harmless Sheep; the wild Boar lays waste the Forest.
7. True Probity ennobles a Man; humble Modesty graces a Woman; willing Obedience adorns the Child.
8. Good Examples instruct docile Minds.
9. Children love Toys; Nurses tell pleasant Stories.
10. Wise Men avoid Strife; cruel War destroys Kingdoms.
11. The swelling Seas drown great Ships; severe Afflictions teach humble Patience.
12. Tormenting Cares follow increasing Wealth.
13. My Uncle bought a good Horse; I bought a Bridle and Saddle.
14. A good Conscience will afford Comfort.
15. When I have finished this troublesome Business, I will play.
16. If you follow wholesome Counsel, you will learn better Manners. Manners make the Man.
17. When the Huntsman cheers the Dogs, they will hunt the Hare.
18. The wise Man refuseth base Gifts.
19. I have wrote many Letters, but you do not answer them.

20. God governs the World? The Moon shines in the Night.

R U L E II.

THE Verb *sum* I am, will have a *Nominative Case* after it, and not an *Accusative*; and if an *Adjective* immediately follows, the *Adjective* agrees with the *Nominative Case*.

1. I *am* a young Man; thou *art* an idle Boy; he *is* a brave Hero; we *are* good Citizens; ye *are* faithful Friends; they *are* bad Companions.

2. Generosity *is* a Virtue; Contentment *is* true Happiness.

3. The Ant *is* provident; the Hare *is* timorous; the Tyger *is* fierce; Foxes *are* cunning; Stags *are* swift; Lions *are* strong.

4. The Spring *is* delightful; the Summer *is* fervid; the Autumn *is* fruitful; the Winter *is* cold.

5. Dog-days *are* hot; sweet Fruits *are* unwholesome.

6. Let us *be* loyal Subjects; *be* ye faithful Servants.

7. Diligent Servants will *be* careful Masters.

8. The King *is* merciful; the Queen *is* fair.

9. Virtue *is* the only Nobility; Laziness *is* a Vice.

10. God *is* an infinite Spirit; the Devils *are* cursed Angels.

11. The Lord *is* our God, he *is* merciful and gracious.

12. The tallest Oak has *been* an Acorn; the mightiest Giants have *been* Infants.

13. Heracitus *was* always sad; Democritus *was* always merry.

14. If they had *been* wise, they might have *been* a mighty Nation.

15. If

15. If he had *had* a good Charecter, he would have *been* acquitted.

16. Ye will *be* Madmen, if ye perpetrate unjust Doings.

17. When terrible Death invades impious Sinners, they will *be* most miserable.

18. He would have *been* a great Orator, if he had lived.

19. *London* is a great City. *Rome* is magnificent.

R. U. L. E. III.

Conjunctions *copulative and disjunctive*, join the like Cases in Nouns, and the like Moods and Tenses in Verbs, unless the Sense of the Word requires otherwise.

1. Virtue supplies Birth *and* Beauty.
2. Faithful Schoolmasters do teach *and* correct.
3. Diligent Scholars will study *and* learn.
4. Good *and* worthy Men esteem Virtue and Piety.
5. A brave *and* careful General will march *and* fight.
6. Some have cheated *and* betrayed their true *and* faithful Friends.
7. The laborious Husbandman *both* sows *and* reaps.
8. The Glazier doth paint the House, *and* mend the Windows.
9. My Sister is sick, she will *neither* eat *nor* drink.
10. Idle Boys love *neither* their Books *nor* their School.
11. They only play *and* lose their Time.
12. Nothing is so infectious *as* Pleasure.
13. God created Man, *and* placed him in Paradise.

14. The

14. The House is finished, *and* the Workmen are gone.

15. Honesty is the best Policy, *and* will appear the greatest Wisdom.

Note, *That if there be two or more Substantives Singular, with the Conjunction and between them, the Adjective or Relative must be in the Plural Number, and agree with the Masculine Gender rather than the Feminine, and with the Feminine rather than the Neuter, unless the Substantive denotes a thing that hath no Life: In this last Case, the Adjective or Relative must be of the Neuter Gender.*

1. *Socrates and Cato were wise Men, Homer and Milton were blind.*

2. *My Father and Mother are dead.*

3. *My Uncle and Aunt are very kind.*

4. *The Man and his Wife are both happy.*

5. *He made his Wife and Child miserable.*

6. *Anthony and Cleopatra were famous in History.*

7. *Bread and Drink are necessary.*

8. *Wind and Rain are sometimes hurtful.*

9. *Power, Health, and Glory, are uncertain.*

EXAMPLES relating to the forgoing Rules, and more particularly to the Third CONCORD.

1. *The Man is blest who feareth God.*

2. *He gives twice who gives quickly.*

3. *The Metal which glitters is not always gold.*

4. *I am he who found your Book, and lost my own.*

5. *Ye who hate Reproof are foolish.*

6. *He*

6. *He* is the happiest Man *who* sins the least.
7. The idle *Boy who* neglects his Learning, is deservedly punished.
8. The *King* is deservedly honoured *who* loveth his Subjects.
9. *Thou* art justly condemned, *who* despisest thine own Mother.
10. *They* will get true Glory, *who* execute due Justice.
11. *Troy, which* has been a City, is now a Field.
12. Love the Tongue *which* reproves thee, and kiss the Rod *which* corrects thee.
13. When shall we see Peace and Righteousness flourish, *which* (things) will make the Nation happy.

R U L E IV.

W H E N two Verbs come together without a Nominative Case between them, and the latter Verb takes the Sign to before it, it is put in the Infinitive Mood Active.

1. I desire *to learn*; thou lovest *to teach*; he loveth *to read*.
2. We hate *to sleep*; ye hate *to rise*; they hate *to work*.
3. Fishes are wont *to swim*; Birds are used *to fly*; Beasts desire *to lie down*.
4. Little Boys learn *to swim*; good Boys love *to study*; idle Boys love *to play*.
5. Fond Parents desire *to see* their Children; Farmers love *to enclose* their Fields.

6. Brave

6. Brave Soldiers prepare *to fight*; Cowards endeavour *to run away*.

7. Little Children learn *to spin*.

8. My School-fellow desired *to go away*.

9. Knaves endeavour *to deceive*; Gluttons delight *to eat*; Drunkards covet *to drink*.

10. All Men ought *to do good*; all Men desire *to avoid* Misery.

11. Young Thieves are taught *to rob* Houses, and old one know not [*how*] *to escape* Punishment.

12. A Cobler knows not [*how*] *to make* a Hat, nor does a Hatter know [*how*] *to make* Shoes.

13. We are forbidden *to do* an Injury; we ought *to perform* our Promises.

14. Furious Persecutors endeavour *to root out* Christian Piety.

Note 1. To be, before the latter Verb, is a Sign of the Infinitive Mood Passive.

1. Industry ought *to be rewarded*.

2. Idleness ought *to be punished*.

3. Boys love *to be commended*.

Note 2. The Sign to is not always expressed before the latter Verb; and sometimes the Participle ending in ing is the Infinitive Mood Active.

1. Who can compare Dullness with Learning? Violence cannot take it from us.

2. A little Boy can drive a Flock of Sheep.

3. Do you love reading, *i. e.* to read: he likes running, *i. e.* to run; we leave off writing, *i. e.* to write; when will they cease talking, *i. e.* to talk?

Note,

Note, *In like manner the Verb in English is frequently expressed; as, I am coming, he is teaching, they were advising. These Terminations in ing, after the different Tenses of the Verb to be, are not to be rendered in Latin by the Participle in ans or ens, but by the Present or other Tense of the Active Voice; as, I am coming, or, I come, ego venio; he is teaching, or does teach, ille docet; they were advising, or, did advise, illi monebant; as is set forth in the Accidence, and preceeding Examples, p. 1. &c.*

R U L E V.

W H E N two Substantives come together with the Sign of, between them, the latter is put in the Genitive Case.

1. The Souls of Men are immortal.
2. The Fear of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdom.
3. The Remembrance of past Dangers is sweet.
4. Hope of Impunity is oftentimes the Cause of Sin.
5. There is a Scarcity of good Men in the World.
6. The Love of Learning is the Ornament of a good Boy.
7. The Consent of all Men is the Voice of Nature.
8. Base Sloth is the Parent of Contempt and Poverty.
9. The Colour of green Fields delights the Eye of the Beholder.
10. The Hope of Reward is the Comfort of Labour.

11. The

11. The Hope of a Crop easeth the Toil of the Husbandman.

12. Forgetfulness is the Companion of Drunkenness.

13. The Desire of Wealth, of Glory, of Pleasure, is a Disease of the Mind.

14. Immoderate Desire of Wealth is the Destruction of many Men.

15. The Cares of this World often destroy the good Purposes of Men.

16. The Desire of Riches perverts the Minds of covetous Men.

17. The Judgments of God seize on the Workers of Iniquity.

18. A Crown of Glory will be the Reward of a religious Life.

Note, In English the latter Substantive is frequently set first, with the Letter s, and an Apostrophe before it, in this manner ('s.)

1. The Lord's Name, (or the Name of the Lord) be praised.

2. My Father's House is newly built.

3. The King's Orders shall be obey'd.

4. The Shepherd's Crook is the Badge of his Office,

5. The Fool's Tongue is sometimes his Destruction.

6. The Father's Prodigality will be the Son's Ruin.

7. The City Walls, (i. e. the Walls of the City) are the City's Defence.

8. The Soldier's Sword proves the Enemy's Destruction.

9. The Harpy is said to have a *Woman's Face*, and a *Lion's Talons*.

RULE VI.

TO and for after Verbs (signifying the Use, Benefit, or Damage of any one) are Signs that the Noun or Pronoun, which follow, must be put in the Dative Case.

1. I wrote a Letter to my Father, and he wrote to me again.

2. Virtue affords true Comfort to all Men.

3. He is an ungrateful Man; when I do a Pleasure to him, he does a Diskindness to me.

4. My Father bought that Book for me, and I will read it.

5. Grass is mowed for Horses and Cows, and the Rod is prepared for the Fool's Back.

6. Magistrates order Punishment for obstinate Malefactors.

7. Dispatch [for] me this Business, and I will provide [for] you a Reward,

8. He provided Meat and Drink for the Soldiers, and gave great Encouragement to them.

9. The Providence of God prepares Grass for the Cattle, and the green Herb for the use of Man.

10. For whom do you dress that Garden? For my Landlord.

11. Give unto Cæsar, the things that are Cæsar's; and unto God, the Things that are God's.

VERBS signifying to promise, to pay, to give, to sell, to buy, to lend, to offer, to procure, or provide, and many other Verbs, govern a Dative Case of the Noun or Pronoun that next follows, though to or for be not expressed, and the Noun that comes after is put in the Accusative Case.

1. The

1. The Judge *promised my Brother* yesterday a Pardon.
2. The Debtor *pays the Creditor* large Sums of Money.
3. The Newfman *brought my Father* good News.
4. My Uncle *hath sent me* some Books, and *offered me* both Gold and Silver.
5. My Father's Servant *hath bought me* a Whip.
6. When they *offered Julius Cæsar* a Crown, he refused it.
7. *Give me* that Auricula, and I will *give you* this Tulip.
8. You *promised my Father* to *give him* a Sheep, but you *sent him* a Lamb.
9. If you will *send me* a new Grammar, I will *give you* Thanks.
10. My Brother *sent my Uncle* yesterday a Brace of Partridges.
11. That Man *sold me* to-day, a good Horse, and I will *sell it my Brother* to-morrow.
12. This I *tell you*: My Father will *provide me* Money and Books, if I *pay every one* their due.

R U L E V I I I.

WITH, or, by, *signifying the Instrument with which, or, the Manner how a Thing is done, require an Ablative Case of the Noun or Pronoun following.*

1. The Body is nourished *by Meat and Drink.*
2. The Mind is polished *by Learning.*
3. The greatest Difficulties are overcome *by Resolution.*
4. The Earth is nourished *by gentle Showers.*

5. In Spring the Birds fill the Woods *with pleasant Notes.*
6. In Summer the Grass is burnt up *with Heat.*
7. In Autumn the Trees are loaded *with Fruit.*
8. In Winter the Earth is stiffen'd *with Cold and Frost.* ✓
9. *David* killed the Giant *with a Sling* and a *Stone.*
10. Armies are conquered *by Courage* and *Bravery.*
11. *Jerusalem* was destroyed *by Fire* and *Sword.*
12. *Tyre* was a rich City *by Traffic* and *Merchandize.*
13. Castles are surrounded *with Walls* and *Ditches.*
14. An incurable Limb is cut off *with sharp iron.*
15. Men are caught *by Pleasure*, as Fishes are *with a Hook.*
16. The Mind is often distracted *with Cares* and *Fears.*
17. Dogs defend themselves *with Teeth*, and Bulls *with Horns.*
18. Art is compleated *by Practice*, and Practice is rendered easy *by Diligence.*
19. The primitive Christians overcame the *Pagan* Persecutors, not *by Weapons* and *Wars*, but *by Tears* and *Prayers.*
20. Let us worship God *with a pure* and *honest Mind.*

R U L E VIII.

T H E S E *Prepositions following govern an Accusative Case.*

<i>Ad</i> to, into	<i>Ob</i> for
<i>Adversus, adversum</i> against	<i>Penes</i> in the Power of
<i>Ante</i> before	<i>Per</i> by, or, through
<i>Apud</i> at	<i>Pone</i> behind
<i>Circum, circa, circiter,</i> about	<i>Post</i> after
<i>Cis, citra,</i> on this Side	<i>Præter</i> besides
<i>Contra</i> against	<i>Prope</i> nigh
<i>Erga</i> towards	<i>Propter</i> for
<i>Extra</i> without	<i>Secundum</i> according to
<i>Inter</i> between, among,	<i>Supra</i> above
<i>Infra</i> beneath	<i>Trans</i> beyond, or on the other Side
<i>Intra, intus,</i> within	<i>Versus</i> towards
<i>Juxta,</i> by, or, near to	<i>Ultra</i> beyond
	<i>Usque</i> until, or, as far as.

Note, *Though To, before Substantives, be generally the Sign of a Dative Case, yet after Words of Motion, exhorting, provoking, calling, inclining, &c. To is made by the Preposition ad with an Accusative Case.*

1. *Call your School-fellows to School.*
2. *My Brother has invited many Friends to Dinner.*
3. *Life is nothing but the Way to Death.*
4. *He first provoked him to the Battle, and then they went to Germany.*

Sometimes the Preposition ad is left out in Latin, as,

1. *This Day I go to London, and to-morrow we shall go to Dover.*

EXAMPLES of the other Prepositions serving to the
Accusative Case.

1. The Lawyer pleads *against* the Lawyer.
 2. The Captain marches *before* the Soldiers.
 3. I saw my Brother *at* Market. Your Father is
at our House.
 4. The Army was encamped *about* the City.
 5. Darkness arose *about* (circiter) the sixth Hour.
- Note, Circiter always refers to Time, and not to Place.

6. France lies *on* this Side the Alps, which are high Mountains *between* it and Italy.

7. Charity ought to be exercised *towards* the Poor.
8. Piety *towards* God is the Duty of all Men.
9. He was buried *without* the City.
10. He left the Farm *between* his Sons and his Daughters.

11. The Eagle is King *among* Birds, the Whale (or, as some say, the Herring) is King *among* Fishes, and the Lion *among* Beasts.

12. His Nose sticks out *beneath* his Forehead.
13. The Mountain is *within* the hundredth Stone.
14. I was sitting *by* (or near to) the River.
15. I have this Reward *for* my Folly.
16. Unhappy is our Condition; we are now *in* the Power of our Enemies.

17. What is got *by* Wickedness is often wasted *by* Luxury.

18. He carried Arms *through* the whole World.
19. The Servants comes *behind* the Master.
20. *After* the setting of the Sun the Stars arise.
21. *Besides* Silver the Boy had Gold,

22. He

22. He was playing *nigh the Bank of a River.*
23. The Master gives the Servant Money *for his Service.*
24. Cato was a wise and good Man *according to my Opinion.*
25. The Prodigies appear *above the City.*
26. He was a Murderer, and fled *beyond the Sea.*
27. The Dogs ran *towards the Hills.*
28. The Cobler ought not to presume *beyond his Last.*
29. My Brother walked yesterday *as far as Windfor.*

THESE Propositions following govern an Ablative Case.

<i>A, ab, abs.</i> from or by	<i>In</i> in
<i>Abſque</i> without	<i>Præ</i> before, or, in Com-
<i>Coram</i> before, or, in the	pariſon of
Preſence of	<i>Pro</i> for, or, inſtead of
<i>Cum</i> wit	<i>Sine</i> without
<i>De</i> of, or, concerning	<i>Tenus</i> up to.
<i>E, ex</i> of, or, out of	

Note, 1. *Cum* with, ſignifying Company, or, together with, is always expreſſed; otherwiſe it is generally omitted.

11. *Tenus* is put after the Word it governs, and if the Word be the Plural Number, it is put in the Genitive Caſe.

1. I received this Letter *by the Carrier.*
2. All Birds delight me *from an Eagle* to a Wren.
3. I will not ſuffer this Affront *from (abs) any one but from you.*

4. *Without*

4. *Without you* I will not go into the Country.
5. You will never learn your Lesson *without Diligence*.
6. He was brought *before the Magistrte*, and punished.
7. I rejoiced *with my Companions*, when I had overcome the Enemy.
8. After a great Rain, the Water rushes through the Kennel *with much Dirt*.
9. My Brother tells *Stories of me*.
10. Sailors talk always *of the Sea and Ships*.
11. Bring my Horse *out of the Stable*.
12. *Fabius* drove *Hannibal* out of *Italy*.
13. I came *in Time*, and saw the Boys *in my Garden*.
14. Riches are contemptible *in comparison of Learning*.
15. Christ died *for the Sins* of the World.
16. My Brother played at Fives *instead of me*.
17. If you desire me, I will grind this Corn *for you*.
18. A Purse *without Money* is a despicable Companion.
19. The Water covered him *up to the Neck*.
20. The Brook was only *up to the Knees*.

THE following *Prepositions* govern both an *Accusative* and *Ablative Case*.

1. *In*, signifying into, towards, or, relating to Motion, governs an *Accusative Case*; otherwise, when it signifies in simply, it governs an *Ablative Case*.
2. *Sub* under, also after a *Verb* of Motion, takes the *Accusative Case* after it, otherwise the *Ablative*.

3. *Subter*

3. *Subter* under, underneath, governs an *Accusative*, or *Ablative Case* indifferently.
4. *Super* upon, governs an *Accusative*, and when it signifies about, or, concerning, it requires an *Ablative Case*.
5. *Clam* privily, or, without the Knowledge of, governs rather an *Ablative* than an *Accusative Case*.

1. He is ungrateful ; he turns a Kindness *into* an Injury.

2. His Love *towards* me has been great.

3. When the Beams of the Sun are hot, the Sheep *hasten under* Cover.

4. He is the most learned Man *in* the Country.

5. The Ambassadors return *at* the (Sub.) *same* time.

6. The Matter is *before* (Abl.) the Judge.

7. Rest with me *under* (Abl.) this Shade.

8. They dug secret Passages *under* (subter, Acc.) the Sea.

9. *Under* (Abl.) the Waters are found Pearls and great Treasures.

10. The Waters lies *upon* the Earth, and the Air *upon* the Waters.

11. He wrote to my Father *concerning* this Affair.

12. But *of* this Matter we have said enough.

13. I know his Doings were *without* (Acc.) your Knowledge.

14. The Servants play *without* their Master knowing it.

15. My

15. My Brother is a naughty Boy, he borrowed Money *unknown to my Father.*

EXAMPLES of Irregular Verbs, viz. Possum, volo, nolo, malo, &c.

1. **I** *Am not able to bear* his Impertinence longer.
2. **I** *You cannot* deceive me in this Business.
3. A Boy *can* never learn the liberal Arts, without Diligence.
4. *He could* not bear his Prosperity with a prudent Mind.
5. My Friend is in great Distress: I wish *I was able* to comfort him.
6. *I had rather* confess a Fault, than add another to it by a Lye.
7. Such Manners displease me, *I can* not suffer them without complaining.
8. *If you are willing* to acquire a good Name, be always mindful of your Duty.
9. *If they had been willing* to fight, they might have conquered.
10. *I had rather* bear this Misfortune patiently, than childishly complain and weep.
11. *I was willing* to buy that Book, because my Master commended it.
12. *They were unwilling* to tell him those Things which his Brother had done.
13. *He would have been unwilling* to have gone. *He was more willing* to stay at home.
14. *Be thou unwilling* to commit a bad Action.
15. *They were unwilling* to bear any Hardship.
16. *I had rather* stay in this Place, than go to London.
17. Who

17. Who would not rather swim than be drowned?

18. *I wish I could eat that Meat.* This Behaviour is not to be borne.

19. Who will not condemn that Man, that *had rather suffer Poverty, than be industrious.*

20. Who would not be more willing to die for his Country, than live in Slavery?

21. Happy is the Man, who *had rather live content with his own Lot, than do an unlawful Thing.*

EXERCISES, *or*, EXAMPLES *on the foregoing Rules.*

1. **A** Brave Soldier, who does purchase Honour to himself by his Sword, is a Kingdom's Glory.

2. How happy is the Husbandman, who lives quietly, does his Work chearfully, eats heartily, and sleeps sweetly.

3. Learning, which is the Ornament of a Man's Life, is acquired by Application and Diligence.

4. Diligence conquers the most difficult Labours, and all Men are willing to commend and reward unwearied Industry.

5. The Spring is a most pleasant Season, when Nature seems renewed by the cherishing Beams of the Sun, the Trees begin to sprout, and the Gardens to bring forth Flowers for the laborious Bee.

6. He is a valiant General who resolves to fight briskly against the Enemy, and to procure a lasting and

and honourable Peace for his King and Country, by his victorious Sword.

7. There could have been neither Navigation nor Agriculture without the Assistance of Man.

8. We best understand Blessings, when we have lost those Things which we had possessed.

9. Order, Constancy, and Moderation in our Words and Actions, gain the Commendation of those with whom we live.

10. Virtue both gives Quiet of Life, and takes away the Terror of Death.

11. *Alexander*, the valiant Son of *Philip*, coveted the Dominion of the whole World.

12. He is more valiant that conqueres himself, than he who conquers the strongest Towns.

13. The Consciousness of a good Intention, is the greatest Comfort to a Man under Misfortunes.

14. The Earth is the Lord's and all that is therein.

15. A Boy can never become learned without Diligence; he ought to read much, and study hard, who intends to make a Progress in Learning.

16. Remember thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth, while the evil Day comes not, nor thy Years draw nigh to an End, when thou shalt say I have no Pleasure in them.

17. The Conscience of a Life well spent, and the Remembrance of good Deeds is most pleasant, and a Comfort in old Age.

18. Virtue is an Ornament in Prosperity, a Comfort in Adversity, and the Foundation of all public and private Happiness.

19. Thou hast given him his Heart's Desire, and hath not denied him the Request of his Lips.

20. There

20. There is no Temptation to Pleasure, but what has been resisted by holy Men and Women.

21. An honest Man will not injure the Person or Character of his Neighbour.

22. Be not angry without just Provocation; we are often deceived by false Reports and Misapprehension.

Summation

Observation. *It is remarked, Page 22, That the Participle in English, ending in ing, after the Auxiliary Verb to be, in its several Tenses, is not always rendered in Latin by the Participle in ans or ens. Let it be here also remembered by the Learner, That many Verbs Neuter, and Verbs of Motion, with am, art, is, are before them, are not made by the Passive Voice, but are formed like Verbs Active of the Present Tense, as,*

I am afraid, <i>timeo.</i>	We are rejoiced, <i>gaudemus.</i>
Thou art silent, <i>files.</i>	Ye are grieved, <i>doletis.</i>
He is hungry, <i>esurit.</i>	They are asleep, <i>dormiunt.</i>

Note, *Was* and *were* before the like Verbs Neuter, and Verbs of Motion, are Signs of the Preterpluperfect Tense; as, *he was passed by, they were fled.*

ENGLISH EXAMPLES

FITTED TO

The RULES of the

L A T I N S Y N T A X.

Note, No Example here given prevents, or, interferes with any Rule that comes after, except in such Instances as are exhibited under the foregoing Preliminary Rules, which the Learner is supposed to be acquainted with, before he comes to these particular Rules of the Syntaxis.

Verbum personale concordat cum Nominativo, &c.

A Verb Personal agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.

1. The Bell rings, the Master comes, he reads, the Boys attend.
2. The Hour cometh, (is coming) *John* laughs, (is laughing) *Henry* cries, (is crying.)
3. Old

3. Old men dote, old Women knit, young Men study.

4. The Trumpets found, the Soldiers rejoice, the Heroes triumph.

5. The Preacher preached, *or* did preach; the rich Man prayed, *or* did pray; the poor Man entreated, *or* did entreat.

6. I have prated, thou hast listened, he hath shouted.

7. He had ruled, we had pleased, ye had advised.

8. Thou shalt flourish, he shall, *or* will excuse; they shall, *or* will relate.

9. Let him teach; do you learn.

10. Parents may love, Children may fear.

11. Diligence is commended, Truants are despised, the Grapes are pressed.

12. We were taught, ye were heard, they were pardoned.

Nominativus Pronominum raro exprimitur.

THE Nominative Case of Pronouns is seldom expressed.

1. *I* love thee not, because *you* struck me.

2. If *ye* loiter, the Master will be angry.

3. If *we* play, we shall certainly be punished.

4. You heard me not, otherwise *you* would have come when I called you.

5. *He* is said to have given evil Counsel.

6. The King reigns, and long may *be* reign.

Nisi distinctionis aut emphasis gratiâ.

E X C E P T when there is a particular Emphasis or Stress laid upon the Person spoken of or to: For then the Pronoun must be expressed.

1. My Son and *he* are both gone together.
2. *You* suffer not in this Affair, but *I* shall be utterly undone.
3. If *I* stand here, and *you* go yonder, we shall soon catch the Horse.
4. *Thou* art my Patron, for *thou* alone hast defended me.
5. I admire your Impertinence; if *we* affirm, *ye* always deny.
6. *He* and my Brother play'd together, till I had finish'd my Task.

Note, *The Pronoun They is omitted in Latin, when it is general, and refers to no particular Person.*

1. No Body, as *they* say, is born without Faults.
2. *They* cry out, rich Men are generally proud.
3. *Rome, they* say, was built on seven Hills.
4. The Graces, as *they* report, are three, the Muses nine, the Labours of *Hercules* twelve, and the wise Men of *Greece* seven.

Aliquando

Aliquando oratio est verbo nominativus.

Sometimes a Sentence, and sometimes a Verb of the Infinitive Mood only, is the Nominative Case to the Verb.

1. *To love his Parents is the Duty of a Child.*
2. *To honour the King is the Duty of a Subject.*
3. *To love our Enemies, and not to seek Revenge, is the Duty of a Christian.*
4. *To love Idleness brings Disgrace.*
5. *To laugh much shews great Folly.*
6. *To teach brings Trouble, and sometimes gives Pleasure.*
7. *A Desire to excel others in Virtue and Learning, is a commendable Ambition.*

Aliquando Adverbium cum Genitivo.

Sometimes an Adverb with the Genitive Case, is the Nominative to the Verb, and then the Verb must be of the same Number as the Genitive Case.

1. *Part of the Dogs are on this side the River, and Part on the other.*
2. *Part of the Men were slain, and Part of them ran away.*
3. *Very little Money will suffice, where there is Content.*

Verba infiniti modi pro nominativo, &c.

WHEN a Substantive or Pronoun with the Conjunction *That* before it (either expressed or understood) cometh between two Verbs, the Conjunction is frequently left out, and the latter Verb is put in the Infinitive Mood, with an Accusative Case of the Substantive or Pronoun before it.

1. I know *that I have offended*, but I also know *that you love me*, and therefore I expect Pardon.
2. We know *God governs* the World, nevertheless we provoke him daily.
3. I know *that all Men blame* the ungrateful, therefore I am resolved to keep my Promise.
4. I am glad to hear *that you follow* Virtue, and reverence your Parents.
5. When *Alexander knew that he had killed* his Friend *Clitus*, he grieved vehemently.
6. Who knows not, *that the covetous Man* always wants.

Note, *The Conjunction That* is sometimes rendered by *Quod*, with an Indicative, and *Ut* with the Potential Mood, and then the Noun or Pronoun that goes before the Verb, must continue in the Nominative Case.

1. You do well, *that you are* helpful to me.
2. I believe *that I can* repeat my Lesson.
3. Thou knowest *that I love* the Truth, and *that I hate* a Lyar.
4. It is possible *that I may be* deceived in this Business.

5. You

5. You kindly advise *that I should love my Parents, respect my Master, and study diligently.*

6. I will take care *that all may know thy Diligence.*

Verbum inter duos nominativos, &c.

A Verb coming between two Nominative Cases of different Numbers, may agree with either of them.

1. *The Captives were the Soldiers Booty.*
2. *Athens was the most flourishing City of Greece.*
3. *The Walls of a City are the Defence of the Citizens.*
4. *The Delight of the Learned is Terence.*
5. *Wars are the Cause of Woe.*
6. *The Encouragement of the Labourers are their Rewards.*

Nomen multitudinis singulare, &c.

A Noun of Multitude, or, signifying many, though in the Singular Number, is sometimes followed by a Verb Plural.

1. *The common People judge by Opinion and Report.*
2. *A whole Flock of Sheep are often destroyed by one Wolf.*
3. *A great Herd of Oxen are sometimes driven by a little Boy.*
4. *A Multitude of Fishes are daily taken out of the River.*

5. Part

5. *Part of the Boys study, and Part play.*
6. *A Band of Soldiers rushed into the Town and took the Citadel.*

Observe, *Many Nominative Cases Singular, with a Conjunction coming between them, will have the Verb following in the Plural Number; and when different Persons are expressed, the Verb agrees with the first Person rather than the second, and with the second rather than with the third, as being the most worthy Person.*

1. *Honour and Glory incite Courage and Virtue.*
2. *The Sun and the Moon are Planets.*
3. *Peter and Paul preached and prayed.*
4. *Justice and Liberality procure Friendship and Honour.*
5. *I and my Brother are in Safety, but thou and thy Sister are in Danger.*
6. *Thou and thy Man shall plough in the same Field.*
7. *My Brother hath left us, but you and I will seek him.*
8. *Neither you nor he have either Money or Fortune.*
9. *He and I often dispute about Trifles.*
10. *Let you and I honour our Parents, and while idle Boys play, let you and I learn our Lesson.*

Impersonalia nominativum non habent.

V E R B S *Impersonal have not a Nominative Case, and are variously expressed in English, but most commonly by the Particle*

cle it before them, and they are declined in the third Person only: They govern for the most part the Dative Case, tho' frequently other Cases also, as you will find when you come to the particular Rules concerning them.

1. *It behoveth me* to rise early in the Morning.
 2. *It becometh me* to be silent in much Company.
 3. *It behoveth thee* to know thyself.
 4. *You ought* (that is, *it behoves thee*) when you receive a Benefit to be thankful.
 5. When Kings command, *Subjects must* obey.
 6. He *must* learn and unlearn many Things, who desires to have true Wisdom.
-

T H E

Second C O N C O R D.

Adjectiva, participia et pronomina cum substantivo, &c.

A Djeſtives, Participles, and Pronouns, agree with their Substantive in Gender, Number and Case.

1. *A good Boy* is regarded by his Master, and is beloved by his Parents.
2. *A large Family* requireth great Care.
3. *A virtuous Woman* is an Ornament to her Husband.
4. *The*

4. *The learned Master instructs diligent Scholars with great Pleasure.*

5. *Thy torn Book has not my Lesson.*

6. *The crafty Fox made the silly Crow believe that he was a beautiful Bird, and had a sweet Voice.*

7. *The foolish Cock found a fair Jewel, but did not know the Value of it.*

8. *This Man, that Women, and those Children, walked together in the Fields.*

9. *A fighting Cock fears not his crowing Enemy.*

10. *Rash Counsel hindereth great Gain.*

11. *A neighing Horse despiseth the flying Darts.*

12. *Evil Words corrupt good Manners, and evil Manners make naughty Boys.*

13. *A wounded Conscience is an unsupportable Burthen.*

14. *The untimely Death of a loving Husband is a bitter Fountain of Grief to a kind Wife.*

15. *When civil Wars cease, then you may expect happy Times; and when happy Times return, then you may expect civil Wars.*

Aliquando oratio supplet, &c.

*S*ometimes a whole Sentence is put instead of the Substantive, and then the Adjective is put in the Neuter Gender.

1. *It being heard that Peace was proclaimed, the People rejoiced.*

2. *It being reported that I was an idle Boy, my Father was angry.*

Observe,

Observe, 1. *The English Word Thing, or Things, either expressed or understood, is frequently omitted in making Latin; and the Adjective, &c. must be put in the Neuter Gender, which agrees with the Words res or negotium understood.*

1. It is a glorious Thing to hear the Birds sing in a Grove.
2. It is a pleasant Thing to die for one's Country.
3. It is not just to break a Promise.
4. To eat and drink moderately, is most wholesome.
5. To sleep little, to rise early, and to study much, are commendable.
6. To do good, and to be evil spoken; also to do good, and to receive no Thanks, are not unusual Things.

Observe, 11. *The Words Man or Men, either expressed or understood, are also frequently left out in making Latin, and in that case the Adjective must be put in the Masculine Gender.*

1. *The wise Man* seeketh Wisdom, and the foolish Man despiseth Understanding.
2. Fortune favours the brave Man, but disregards the timorous.
3. Covetous Men despise the Poor, but the liberal cherish them.
4. The righteous fear the Lord, but the foolish regard not Instruction.
5. The deceitful Man is condemned by the honest, as a Coward is by the brave.

6. To

6. To despise *the wicked*, and to love *the good*, is just and commendable.

Observe, 111. *Two or more Substantives Singular, with the Conjunction and between them, will have the Adjective in the Plural Number, which must agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender, as is before set down, p. 21.*

1. The Man-Servant *and* the Maid-Servant are *honest*.

2. My Father *and* Mother are *pious*, my Brother *and* Sister are *idle*.

3. The King *and* the Queen walked in the Garden *arrayed in* Royal Robes.

4. This Man, that Woman, *and* I are *happy*.

5. My Lesson *and* my Exercise are *easy*.

6. A Cart *and* a Plough are *useful* in Husbandry.

7. Courage *and* Resolution, Care *and* Dispatch, are *necessary* in this Business.

THE

Third CONCORD.

Relativum cum antecedente, &c.

THE Relative agrees with the Antecedent (*that is, the Noun going before*) in Gender, Number, and Person.

Note, *When you have the Relatives, who, which, or the Word That, signifying who, or which, ask the Question*

English Examples.

49

Question who? or what? and the Word that answers to the Question, is the Antecedent to it.

1. He is a wise Man, *who* speaks few Words.
2. Thou art a foolish Boy, *who* never thinkest concerning future Time.
3. I, *who* am an old Man, do nothing right in the Opinion of him *that (who)* is young.
4. The King is honoured, *who* loveth his Subjects.
5. Ye, *who* hate Reproof, are foolish.
6. Thou hatest me without a Cause, *who* am thy best Friend.
7. It is a shameful Thing, that they, *who* are well born, should live basely.
8. The Rewards *which* are promised shall be given, when the Works *that (which)* are required are finished.
9. Who is a good Boy? He *that (who)* does not play until he has done his Task.
10. The wicked, *that (who)* fear not God, will hereafter blame their own Folly.

Aliquando oratio ponitur, &c.

A Sentence sometimes supplieth the Place of the Antecedent, in which Case the Relative must be put in the Neuter Gender.

1. He loveth his Brother sincerely, *which* is very commendable.
2. You are very idle, and sometimes a Truant; *these* are most pernicious things.

E

3. Thou

3. Thou praifest me before my Face, and blamest me behind my Back, *both which* I equally hate.

4. He hath built much, and often feasted, *which* have wasted his Estate.

5. You love to lie long in Bed in the Morning, *which* is unwholesome.

6. Labour to keep a pure Conscience, *which* is the most comfortable Thing in Life.

Note, If two (or more) Antecedents come together, and one signifies a Thing with Life, and the other a Thing without Life, the Relative must agree with the Substantive that signifies Life.

1. He has found *the Horse*, and *the Saddle*, *which* you had lost.

2. I have brought you *the Bird* and *the Egg*, *which* I found in the Nest.

3. We have seen the *Work*, and the *Workmen* *whom* you so much commended.

4. The *Cow*, the *Milk*, and the *Rake*, *that* (*which*) the Maid left in the Field.

Relativum inter duos nominativos, &c.

THE Relative being between two Nominative Cases, does not always agree with the former, but sometimes with the latter Substantive, though they be of different Genders.

1. The *Bird* *that* (*which*) is called a Sparrow liveth not long naturally.

2. The *Town* *that* (*which*) is called Cambridge, and the *City*, *which* is called Oxford, have many famous and learned Men therein.

3. The

3. The seventh Day, *which* was the Sabbath of the Jews, is Saturday; and Sunday, *which* is now the Christian Sabbath, is properly the first Day of the Week.

4. In London there is a Place *which* is called Westminster Hall.

Aliquando relativum cum primitivo concordat, &c.

Sometimes the Relative agrees with the Primitive Word, which is understood in the Possessive. As in the Pronoun Possessive *meus*, is understood *mei*, the Genitive Case of the Primitive *ego*.

1. Hear *my* Voice (that is, *the Voice of me*) *who* cry unto thee.

2. I must commend *his* Wit, *who* first invented Clocks.

3. I hate *thy* Manners, *who* dost not reverence thy Superiors.

4. I wonder at *your* Folly, to wash a Blackamoor white.

5. O hear *our* Prayers, *who* fly to thee for Succour.

Observe, If no Nominative Case comes between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative itself is the Nominative Case to the Verb.

1. He is not blessed *who* knows, but he *who* does good.

2. He is more valiant *that* (*who*) conquers himself, than he *who* conquers the strongest Towns.

3. I love my School-fellows, *who* play with me in the Fields.

4. Not he *who* hath little, but he *that* (*who*) coveteth more, is a poor Man.

5. That Kingdom is now destroyed, *which* lately flourished in the greatest Splendor.

6. The Peace *that* (*which*) is just and honest ought never to be violated.

Si nominativus relativo et verbo interponatur, &c.

IF the Nominative Case comes between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by the Verb; that is, must be put in the same Case, which the Verb governs, like to a Noun Substantive.

1. It becomes me to raise up those, *whom* cruel Fortune hath cast down.

2. Stripes will seldom compel those to be good, *whom* Advice cannot persuade.

3. We love those, *whom* we have never seen, for their Virtue and Honesty.

4. It is the greatest Rashness to speak ill of that Person, *whom* thou dost not know.

5. It is Folly to dispraise him, *whom* all Men commend.

6. You love that *which* I hate, and I hate that *which* you love.

7. The Boy, *whom* Learning delighteth, will gain Love and Esteem.

8. The

8. The Comedy *that (which)* we acted yesterday, was very pleasant.

9. I have lost the Hat *which* my Father bought.

10. Happy are those Kings, *whom* Subjects love, and Enemies fear.

11. Miserable are those Countries, *which* War and Famine vex and lay waste.

12. The diligent Master, *whom* the Boys regard, maketh his Scholars learned; but he, *whom* his Scholars despise, laboureth in vain.

Aut ab alia dictione. *The Relative may be governed by a Preposition, or some other Word in the Sentence.*

1. God is infinite, *in Comparison of whom*, the whole Creation is as nothing.

2. The Man *whose Fame* is lost is miserable.

3. The Boy, *whose Lesson* is hardest, ought to apply with the greater Industry.

4. I am glad to see my Parents, *from whom* I have been so long absent.

5. Many Men condemn those Honours, with *the Desire of which*, others are so much inflamed.

6. The Gaol, *to which* the Horse runs, finisheth his Labour.

7. The Honour *for which* those Wrestlers strove, shall be refused, because they exerted not their utmost Strength.

8. The House *whose Foundation* is not strong, will fall, when the Wind bloweth vehemently.

9. We ought every where to worship God, *whose Power* is every where.

Construction of Nouns Substantive.

Quum duo substantivo, &c.

WHEN two Substantives of different Significations come together with the Particle of between them, the latter must be put in the Genitive Case.

1. The Law of Nature is the Law of God.
2. The Body is the Receptacle of the Soul.
3. Death is the common Fate of all Men.
4. An ingenuous Mind is the Mark of a liberal Education.
5. Dutifulness towards Parents is the Foundation of Virtue.
6. Immoderate Desire of Wealth is the Destruction of many Men.
7. Peace of Mind, and Tranquility of Spirit, are in the Heart of the Righteous.

Observe, 1. That the latter Substantive in English, is frequently put first, with the Letter s and an Apostrophe (') as is before expressed, p. 25.

Note also, That the Genitive Case of the Plural Number, has commonly the Letter s added to it without an Apostrophe.

1. The King's Heart is in the Lord's Hand.
2. Youth's Rashness is old Men's Wonder.
3. God's Judgments are righteous and certain.
4. Tradesmen's

4. *Tradesmens Profit* consists in a quick Return of their Money.

5. The *Childrens Duty* to Parents is the Command of God.

Observe, II. Sometimes the latter Substantive in English, when it comes before the Substantive it is govern'd of, has neither the Particle of before it, nor the Letter s, and yet must be put in the Genitive Case, as, Ex. 1. The *Hall Window*, that is, the Window of the Hall.

1. The Hat and Cane are in *the Hall Window*.

2. When the Steed is stolen they shut *the Stable Door*.

3. The Slave leaped over *the City Walls*.

Observe, III. The Genitive Case of the Substantive is sometimes changed into an Adjective, and agrees with the Substantive in Case, Gender and Number.

1. *Summer Evenings* draw much Company into the Fields and Gardens.

2. *My Father's House* and *my Brother's Garden* are both in the same Street.

3. You talked much of *Sea Affairs*, who never failed.

4. This *Silver Tankard* was made by an eminent Workman.

Observe, IV. Sometimes the Genitive is elegantly turned into a Dative Case.

1. A good Prince is the Father of *his Country*.

2. My Brother was both the Delight and Grief of *his Mother*; the Delight when good, and the Grief when idle.

3. God

3. God is a Father of *those* who love him, and the Protector of the *Righteous* who fear him.

Adjectivum in neutro genere positum &c.

A N Adjective absolute, or without a Substantive, put in the Neuter Gender, may be taken as a Substantive, and have a Genitive Case after it.

1. *Much Gain* is acquired by constant Labour.
2. I never saw *so much Money* together in all my Life.
3. Where there is *most Wisdom*, there is the *least quarrelling*.
4. There is oftentimes *much Talk*, where there is *little Understanding*.
5. He who hath an Appetite, desires *but little Sauce*.
6. Truly I have not *much Money*, but am content, and have *as great Pleasure* as I desire.

Ponitur interdum genitivus, &c.

*S*ometimes a Genitive Case only is expressed, the former Substantive being omitted by the Figure, which is called in Grammar Ellipsis, i. e. a Defect, or Omission in Speech.

1. When I came to *St. Paul's* (i. e. the Church of St. Paul) I greatly admired the magnificent Building.

2. I went yesterday to *Richmond*, and dined at *the Dog* (i. e. *the Sign of the Dog*.)
3. Did you hear a Sermon yesterday? Yes, at *St. Mary's*.

Duo substantiva rei ejusdem, &c.

WHEN two Substantives come together, denoting the same Person or Thing, the latter explaining or describing the former, those Substantives are put in the same Case by Apposition.

1. Do not reject *Glory*, the Fruit of all Virtue.
2. Avoid *Pleasure*, the Parent of all Evil.
3. *Envy*, the Torment of the Mind, commonly produceth Murder, the Destruction of the Body.
4. *Cyrus*, King of Persia, conquered great Part of Asia.
5. *Cambyses*, the Son of Cyrus, added *Ægypt* to his Father's Empire.
6. *Edward the Black Prince* was a valiant Commander; he took *John*, King of France, Prisoner.

Laus et vituperium rei ponitur, &c.

TWO Substantives coming together with of between them, the latter expressing the Praise, or Dispraise, as also the Nature and Property of the former, may be put either in the Genitive, or Ablative Case.

1. Erasmus,

1. Erasmus, *a Man of solid Learning*, wrote many Books on different Subjects.

2. *A Man of true Wisdom* is every where esteemed.

3. He is a *Boy of ready Wit, great Memory, and good Utterance*.

4. The Nation is happy, that (*which*) hath a *Prince of great Clemency*.

5. He is a *Man of no Credit*, who hath often violated his Promises.

6. The Master hath an easy Task who teacheth a *Boy of a flexible Disposition, and an acute Genius*.

Opus et usus Ablativum exigunt, &c.

THE English to have need of, to have use of, rendered in Latin by Opus and Usus, require an Ablative Case after them of the Thing, and a Dative of the Person.

1. *I have need of thy Judgment* in this Affair.

2. *My Son hath need of twenty Pounds*; he shall have them soon.

3. At present, we *had need of War* rather than Peace.

4. *You have need of Instruction*, because you are ignorant; and because you are idle, you *have need of a Rod*.

5. He is always coveting Money, *of which he has no need*.

6. In Time of Danger, we *have use for our Strength and Courage, Skill and Diligence*.

Opus

Opus is sometimes put Adjectively for necessarius necessary, or, convenient to be done, and has different Constructions.

1. How much Money is *necessary* for you.
2. A Guide is *necessary* for him that travels.
3. You say many Things are *necessary* for me in this Business.
4. Provide all Things that (*which*) are *necessary* for Dinner.
5. Get all Things which are *necessary* for me, for to-morrow I shall go to *Eton* School.

Construction of Nouns Adjective.

Adjectiva quæ desiderium, &c.

Adjectives signifying Desire, Knowledge, Remembrance, Innocence; and their contraries, as, Ignorance, Forgetting, Guilt; also Care, Fear, or any other Passion of the Mind, require the Noun, or Pronoun following to be put in the Genitive Case.

1. It becometh him, who is *desirous* of Honour, to be *mindful* of *Virtue*.

2. He

2. He who is desirous of Praise, ought to be studious of Learning and good Manners.

3. Thou art ignorant of natural Things, rude of Letters, and uncertain of the Path of Virtue.

4. A rich Man, careless of his Affairs, is soon reduced to Poverty; but a poor Man, who is careful of his, acquireth Riches.

5. Although they were careful of your Business, they were negligent of their own.

6. Let a Man be mindful of his Duty, and he will not be unmindful of God.

7. If thou art conscious of no Fault, you have no need to fear.

8. He is bold of Heart but doubtful of Mind.

9. Be thou mindful of Things past, and not forgetful of Benefits.

10. A Mind conscious of Right laughs at the Lyes of Fame.

11. The Mind of Man is ignorant of Fate, and future Fortune.

12. He that (who) is unskilful of Business, ignorant of Laws, doubtful of Judgment, and not confident of Spirit, ought not to be a Ruler of the Commonwealth.

Adjectiva verbalia in ax, &c.

Adjectives derived of Verbs, and ending in ax, have commonly of, or in after them, and require the Noun that follows, to be put in the Genitive Case.

1. God created Man capable of divine Perfection.

2. Fools

2. Fools are never capable of Admonition.
3. The Land in which you dwell, is fruitful in Corn, Wine, and Oil.
4. It is necessary for him to have a right Judgment, who is pertinacious of his own Opinion.
5. Gluttony is consumptive (edax) of Estates, and Time of all Things.

Nomina partitiva, numeralia, &c.

NOUNS Partitive, i. e. signifying a part of a Thing, whether put affirmatively, or by way of Question; also Numerals, or, Nouns of Number, and Words of the Comparative and Superlative Degree, take a Genitive Case Plural after them; and if an Adjective follows them, it must be of the same Gender as the Genitive Case.

1. Which of us is without Faults?
2. Nothing is so absurd which is not said by some of the Philosophers.
3. Thou hast chosen two Companions, one of them is a Fool, and the other is idle; if therefore you imitate them, they will render you incapable of Study.
4. Romulus built the City of Rome, and was the first of all the Roman Kings.
5. Let it not seem wonderful to any of you, that old Men love Money.

6. *Which of us*, do you think, is ignorant of your Folly?

7. *Every one of the Soldiers* received seven Crowns from the Captain.

8. *Of the Sons of Adam*, Cain was the first, Abel was the second, and Seth the third.

9. *Of the Virgins*, five were wise, and five were foolish.

10. Both thou and thy Brother are valiant, but thou art *the most courageous of the two*.

11. *The fairest of Flowers* is not always the sweetest.

12. He is *the best of Friends*, that brings Comfort in Adversity.

Usurpantur autem et cum his, &c.

THE Words of, from, after, following Nouns Partitive, Numerals, &c. are sometimes rendered by a, ab, de, e, ex, with the Ablative Case; also by the Prepositions ante and inter with the Accusative Case.

1. *Of my Sons*, the elder is well, the younger is sick.

2. I am the *third from John*, and Thomas is the *fourth from me*.

3. My Brother George was the *first after him* who repeated his Lesson.

4. Our

4. Our Parents are the *next after God* who ought to be honoured by us.

5. *Jupiter* is said to have been the *chief of* (de) the Gods above.

6. He is the *only one among the Crowd* that gave ill Language.

7. *Epictetus* was one of the Stoic Philosophers.

8. I came to School to-day, the *first of all* my School-fellows.

9. *Homer* was the *chief Poet*, and *Demosthenes* the chief Orator of (among) the Greeks. *Cicero* was the *chief Orator*, and *Virgil* the *chief Poet of* (among) the Latins.

Secundus aliquando dativum, &c.

SECUNDUS *second to, or, inferior to, sometimes governs a Dative Case.*

1. My Brother in Diligence and Learning is *second to none*.

2. In honest and just Dealings, he is *second to none* of his School-fellows.

3. *Achilles* was *inferior* (secundus) to none of the Antients.

4. I scorn to be *inferior to you* in any Christian Virtue.

Interrogativum et ejus redditivum ejusdem casus, &c.

WHEN a Question is asked, the Answer must be made by the same Case, in Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, and in the same Tense in Verbs, that the Question is asked by.

1. *Of whom shall I be mindful? Of yourself.*
2. *Whom shall I love above all? God.*
3. *Of what are the covetous Men desirous? Money.*
4. *In what does true Piety consist? In Holiness and Righteousness.*
5. *What did ye in the School? We learn'd our Lessons, and heard our Master's Instruction.*
6. *What will you do for your Parents, who have done so much for you? I will always love and honour them.*

Observe, 1. *The Rule varies if the Question be made by ejus, cujus, eorum, whose, for then the Answer must be in the Genitive Case, as being the latter of two Substantives, the former being understood.*

1. *Whose Cattle are they? the Butcher's (Cattle)*
2. *Whose Shoes are these? my Father's.*
3. *Whose Opinion is that you so much commend? Aristotle's.*
4. *Whose Garment is that? my Sister's.*

Observe,

Observe, 11. *The Question and Answer may be of different Cases, if made by Words that require it.*

2. How much cost that Horse? *Ten Pounds.* (Abl)

Note, *Examples of this Sort cannot so easily be given, without having Recourse to the subsequent Rules Verba accusandi, &c. Quibusdam verbis, &c. and their Exceptions, which the Learner is not supposed to be yet acquainted with: He need only therefore observe here, that in the Example to this Rule, in his Grammar, Furtine accusas an homicidii? Furti and homicidii are Genitives govern'd of accusas by Verba accusandi, &c. (or rather of crimine understood;) and utroque is the Ablative Case, by the Exceptions to Verba accusandi, &c. Uterque, nullus, &c. (or agreeing with crimine understood.) And as to Verbs, suppose the Example what is doing (quid geritur) in the School? Ans. They Study, is not properly Student, but the impersonal Studetur with ab illis.*

Observe, 111. *This Rule also varies, if the Answer be made by meus, tuus, noster, or other Pronouns Possessive, which Pronouns must agree with their Substantives in Case, Gender, and Number.*

1. *Whose Book is this? mine.*
2. *Whose Company do you chiefly love? thine.*
3. *Whose Money does he so prodigally squander away? his own.*
4. *Whose House is this? not yours, but ours.*

Adjectives governing a Dative Case.

Adjectiva quibus commodum, incommodum, &c.

Adjectives betokening Profit, or, Disprofit, Likeness, or, Unlikeness, Pleasure, or, Displeasure, Submission, Resistance; or when a Relation to any thing is signified, require a Dative Case; the Sign to, or, for, being either expressed, or, understood.

1. Exercise is *profitable to the Body.*
2. The Land is *unprofitable to the idle Husbandman.*
3. Many Things are *profitable to some Men*, but Godliness is *profitable to all.*
4. A good Boy will be *courteous to his School-fellows.*
5. The Counsels of that Man are *pernicious to the Commonwealth.*
6. In every Feature of his Face he is *like his Father.*
7. Some Men are *very unlike others* in their Behaviour and Judgment.
8. To rise betimes is *most grievous to the Sluggard*, though it be *most healthful for him.*
9. A bad Man is *a Friend to none*, and an *Enemy to himself.*
10. Your Affection is *very grateful to me* in Adversity.

11. Your

11. Your Opinion is as *contrary to mine*, as Cowardice is to Fortitude.

12. Every one ought to follow that Calling *which he is fit for*, and let those Things alone *for which he is unfit*.

13. Some Vices are *bordering on Virtue*; but nothing is so great an *Enemy to Reason* as Pleasure.

14. Fortune is sometimes *kind to me*, and sometimes *to another*.

15. The Servant is *submissive to his Master*.

16. It is *convenient for me to go into the Country*:

17. If you cannot be the best, endeavour to be *next to the best*.

Huc referuntur nomina ex *con*, &c.

TO this Rule also belong Nouns compounded of the Preposition *Con*: as, *conservus*, *cognatus*, &c.

1. I love you much, because you are *of kin to me*, but more because you are good.

2. Happy is the Man, who is *conscious to himself*, to have done no Evil.

3. Be *polite* (*concinuus*) *to your Friends*, gentle to your Enemies, and just to all.

4. Many were *Fellow-Soldiers with Jason*, when he brought the Golden Fleece from *Colchis*.

Quædam ex his etiam genitivo junguntur, &c.

SOME of these Adjectives signifying Likeness, Unlikeness, &c. govern a Genitive Case.

1. Oft time the Son is *like his Mother*; and *unlike his Father*.

2. It is well when the Mind is *simple*; and not *unlike* (dispar) *itself*.

3. If you desire to live happily take care not to be guilty of, nor even *accessary* (affinis) to any *Crime*.

4. Error is a *borderer upon* (finitimus) *Truth*.

Communis, alienus, immunis, &c.

THE *Adjectives*, communis *common*, alienus *strange*, immunis *free from*, have various *Cases* after them.

1. Communis *has generally the Dative Case after it, and sometimes the Genitive, when the Substantive Negotium is understood.*

1. Universal Experience teacheth that Death is *common to all*, both *young and old*.

2. The Earth is *common both to rich and poor*.

3. It is *common to* (the common Business of) *all living Creatures* to preserve themselves.

II. Alienus, immunis; *admit of a Genitive Case, but more frequently a Dative, or, an Ablative with the Preposition a, or, ab.*

1. No one can think it *unbecoming his Dignity* (Gen.) to be just.

2. He is not a Fool, who is *an Enemy to Ambition*. (Dat.)

3. It

3. It is *no Business of mine* (*alienum a me*) to meddle with other People's Affairs.

4. A Conscience *void of Offence* despises a false Accusation.

5. That Life is most pure which is most free from Pleasure.

Natus, commodus, incommodus, &c.

THE Adjectives *natus born*, *commodus convenient*, *incommodus inconvenient*, *utilis useful*, *inutilis useless*, *vehemens earnest*, *aptus fit*, with many others, render the Sign to, or, for, preceeding the Noun, by the Preposition *ad*, with the Accusative Case.

1. Man is *born to Labour*, and *fit for Friendship*.

2. This Harness is *convenient for my Horse*, but *inconvenient for any other Use*.

3. A Man *good (utilis) for nothing* is a Burthen to himself and others.

4. Not the meanest Things which God hath made are *unprofitable (inutilis) for the Use of Men*.

5. He who is *earnest for the Destruction of others*, is *born to his own Sorrow*.

6. He who is *unfit for one Business*, may be *fit for another*.

7. Almost all Men are *prone (propensus) to Pleasures*; and the Nature of some Boys is *inclined (proclivus) to Idleness and Play*. But the Considerate know that they are *born to greater Purposes*.

Adjectiva

Adjectiva in *bilis* accepta passivè, et participialia in *dus*, &c.

Adjectives ending in *bilis*, and Participles in *dus*, or, Participials (i. e. Words that end like Participles of a Passive Signification, and derived of Verbs) govern a Dative Case.

1. Love is a Disease curable by no Herbs.
2. That knotty Wood is not penetrable by an iron Wedge.
3. Our Defenders are to be gratefully remembered by us.
4. God is to be worshipped by all.

The Accusative Case after an Adjective.
Magnitudinis mensura subjicitur Adjectivis, &c.

Adjectives denoting Measure, i. e. Breadth, Length, Thickness, Depth, or, Height, agree with their Substantives to which they refer, in Case, Gender, and Number, but the Words, Inches, Feet, Yards, &c. are put in the Accusative, Ablative, and Genitive Cases.

1. The Accusative.

1. I have in my Garden a Tree fifty Inches thick.
2. He built a Wall thirty Feet high.

Obs.

Obs. This Accusative is said to be govern'd by the Preposition *ad*, understood.

II. The Ablative.

1. My Father hath promised me a Book, which he calls a *Thesaurus*, three Inches thick.

2. He is a tall Man, he is six Feet and an Inch high.

Obs. This Ablative is said to be govern'd of the Prepositions *a*, *ab*, or *de*, understood.

III. The Genitive.

1. The Floor of my Father's Library is twenty Feet broad, and fifty Feet long.

2. He dwells in a fine House seated on a Hill, an hundred Yards high.

Obs. This Genitive is said to be govern'd of *Longitudinem*, &c. understood.

Accusativus aliquando subjicitur adjectivis, &c.

THE Accusative Case is sometimes put after Adjectives and Participles, where the Preposition *secundum*, as to, according to, seems to be understood.

1. My Cousin is unlike my Brother, as to Shape and Features.

2. When I told him this, he was dejected (*depressus vultum*.)

The

The Ablative Case after the Adjective.

Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.

Adjectives signifying Plenty, Want, Fullness, or, Emptiness, have an Ablative Case, and sometimes a Genitive after them.

I. The Ablative Case.

1. The Night of rich Men is generally full of Fears.
2. Human Life is never free from (vacuus) Trouble.
3. England is a pleasant Country, and rich in Land.
4. To see good Men laden with Reproaches, is no wonderful Thing.
5. A good Man will be full, not only of good Words, but of good Works.
6. A Man may be rich in Land, and Cattle, yet poor in Money.

II. The Genitive Case.

1. The Fables of the Poets are full of Vanity.
2. All that (who) are Masters (compotes) of Virtue, are happy.
3. We are not wanting, but prodigal of Time.
4. Solitude, and a Life without Friends, is full of Snares and Fears.
5. He shall not be poor in Rewards who is rich in good Works.

6. Man

6. Man is *Partaker of Reason and Speech*, but the Beast is *void* (expers) *of both*.

7. When a Man is *loaden with Wine*, he is *not Master* (impos) *of himself*.

Adjectiva regunt ablativum significantem causam, &c.

Adjectives, and sometimes Substantives, govern an Ablative Case of the Word which expresseth the Instrument wherewith, the Cause why, or, the manner how, a Thing is done or effected; the Prepositions *a, ab, cum, or, de*, being generally understood.

1. My Brother's Face is *pale with Sickness*, not *with Study*.

2. My Sister is *excellent*, both *in Beauty* and the *Endowments* of the Mind.

3. I have seen my Friend *pale with Envy*, and soon after *red with Anger*.

4. We ought not to ridicule a Man who is *weak with Age*, *deformed in Birth*, or *lame by Diseases*.

5. *Old Age* is *by Nature* talkative.

6. Be not *proud* either *of Wealth* or *Honours*, for Fortune is ever inconstant, and you may fall into Poverty and Disgrace.

7. He that is a *Gentleman by Birth*, ought not to be a *Clown by Behaviour*.

8. He is a *Scholar by Name* only, that cometh to School and learns nothing.

9. Oftentimes he that is *wise in Words*, is *foolish in Deeds*.

10. If thou hast Parents *weak*, either in *Mind* or *Fortune*, you ought to increase their Wealth, and to be an Help and Support to them.

Dignus, indignus, præditus, &c.

THESE *Adjectives*, worthy, unworthy, endued, disabled, content, banished, relying upon, &c. Also *Adjectives* signifying Price, will have an *Ablative Case* after them, which *Ablative* is governed by *Prepositions* not expressed in Latin.

1. He that is *endued with Virtue*, is *worthy of Honour*.

2. No one is *worthy of Friendship*, who is not *endued with Honour*.

3. They are Men in Name only, who do Things *unworthy a Man*.

4. He that cannot advise himself, is like one that is *blind* (captus oculis) and he that will not be advised, is like one that is *deaf*.

5. They are *unworthy of the Glory* of Heaven, who do not think *Virtue worthy of Love*, and are not *content with those Pleasures* which *Virtue* gives.

6. I can live *content with a little*.

7. *Relying upon the Honesty* of our Friends, we have neglected our own Safety, and are now *banished from our Country*.

8. A poor Cottage, *dear at twenty Shillings*, may contain a Man of great *Virtue*.

9. A Garment, *cheap at fifty Pounds*, may cover a Man whose Wit would be *dear at a Groat*.

10. *Virtue* is not *to be purchased with Gold*.

Horum

Horum nonnulla interdum genitivum,
&c.

Dignus, indignus, and other of these
Words have sometimes a Genitive Case
after them; de familia, or the like Sub-
stantive being understood.

1. His Life is conducted with so great Honour,
that he is certainly *worthy of his great Progenitors.*
2. He did great Things for his Country, and
was not *unworthy of his noble Ancestors.*
3. He was a bad Man, and *banished (extorris)*
the Kingdom.

Comparativa cùm exponuntur per quàm,
&c.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree
with than after them, not expressed in
Latin, by quàm, require an Ablative Case.

1. Health is *better than Gold*, and Grace *more
precious than Rubies.*
2. What is *more sweet than Honey*, *stronger than
a Lion*, *whiter than Snow*, or, *more hot than Fire?*
3. Nothing is *fairer*, nothing is *more amiable
than Virtue.*
4. *Better* is the Rebuke of a Friend, *than the
Flattery of an Enemy.*
5. Nothing is *more pleasant to the Mind than
Truth*; and Peace is *better than innumerable Triumphs.*

6. A quiet Mind is *better than Riches*, and nothing is *more pleasant* to a Man *than Knowledge*.

Obs. If *than* be made in Latin by the Conjunction *quàm*, the Substantive following is put in the same Case with the foregoing.

1. A quiet Mind is *better than Riches*, and nothing is *more pleasant* to a Man *than Knowledge*.

2. Perhaps my Father is *richer than thine*, and I may have a greater Fortune *than you*, yet I desire Virtue, which is *better than great Wealth*.

Tanto, quanto, hòc, &c.

Tanto by *so much*, quanto by *how much*, hòc by *this*, eò by *that*, signifying exceeding: Also, *ætate* by Age, *natu* by Birth, are frequently joined to Adjectives of the Comparative and superlative Degrees.

1. By *how much* sooner the Sun rises in the Morning, by *so much* the later it sets in the Evening.

2. The more difficult a Thing (*quid*) is, the more honourable.

3. Goodness is *much more* desirable than Greatness.

4. By *how much* the greater any Pleasure is, by *so much* the more it discomposeth the Mind.

5. Solomon was by far the *wisest* of all Men that lived before him.

6. You are *so much* the higher in the School than I, by *how much* you are older than I.

7. He is *more honourable* for Age, than he is for Birth.

Cor.

Construction of PRONOUNS.

Mei, tui, fui, nostri, vestri, &c.

THESE Genitive Cases, mei, tui, fui, nostri, vestri, of their Primitive Pronouns ego, tu, fui, noster, vester, are used when a Person is signified by them.

1. There is scarce any Part of me free from Pain.
2. The Likeness of you is not to be seen in every Street.
3. There is but little Love of God in him, in whom there is much Love of himself, or, of the World.
4. Do not, out of Love of us, neglect the Care of yourselves.
5. Which of you (ye) can be ungrateful to me, who am so good a Friend to you?

Obs. Nostrum and Vestrum, the Genitive Cases Plural of ego and tu, are used after Nouns Partitive; (i. e.) when a Part of any Number or Person is signified, and also after Words of the Comparative and Superlative Degree.

1. None of us can think it just, that one of us, should be punished for a Fault which an other hath committed.

2. If any (quis) of you (ye) commit a Fault, unless

less *some of you (ye)* confess it, *every one of you (ye)* shall be punished.

3. By Study and Diligence *the younger of us* is more learned than *the elder of you (ye.)*

4. The wisest of you (ye) seem not to have much Wit.

5. Because you have invited all to Dinner, *none of us* will refuse, but *every one of us* will come, from *the least of us* to the greatest.

Meus, tuus, suus, noster, &c.

THESE Pronouns Possessive meus mine, tuus thine, suus his, noster our, vester your, are used when the Action or Possession of a Thing is signified.

1. Thy Love of me is greater than my Love of thee; because thou honourest not thy Father and thy Mother.

2. This indeed is thine Image, because you bought it; but it is not the Image of thee, because thy Face is not so beautiful

3. He that loseth his Time in Youth, will lament the loss of it in old Age.

4. Our Honour and our Conscience are two Jewels, which we will preserve with all our Might.

5. Whatever you lose, lose not your Souls.

Hæc possessiva, meus, tuus, suus, &c.

THESE Pronouns meus, tuus, &c. often take ipsius, solius, unius, duorum, paucorum.

paucorum, omnium, and other Genitives after them; as also the Genitive Case of Participles, which Genitive Cases have reference to the Primitive Pronoun meus, tuus, &c. understood.

1. From your own Study you may guess how great Pains I have taken.
2. The State was in Danger, but was preserved (*salva*) by my own Service (*operâ*.)
3. By my Help alone ye obtained Pardon.
4. Your Piety alone will prevail more than all our Power or Policy.
5. Regard not what others say of you, whilst your own Conscience does not accuse you.
6. My own Fortune is better than the Counsel of you two.
7. Whilst all deserve Commendation, they repeat the Praise of you few only.
8. It is fresh in the Memory of us all, by what means a Prince broke the Laws of his Country, and lost his Crown.
9. He repeated my Writings, being afraid to rehearse them myself in Public.

Sui, et suus reciproca, &c.

THE Pronouns *sui* of himself, and *suius* his own, are called Reciprocals, as having Relation to a Substantive, or whatever goes before them in the same, or in a foregoing Sentence, and are used in their several Cases;

Cases; *sui* also is used in like manner, whenever himself, herself, or themselves, may be added to he, she, him, her, or they; and *suus*, when the Word *own* may be added to his, her, its, their.

1. The young Man does not take heed of *himself*.
2. Socrates says, that *he* (*himself*) knows nothing.
3. Every one loveth him that is like *him*.
4. This I know of him and his Companions that *they* (*themselves*) intend to finish *their* (*own*) Business.
5. Birds build *their* Nests upon a Tree, where they hatch and bring up *their* Young.
6. More brave he is who overcometh *himself*, than he who overcomes *his* Enemies.
7. Trouble not yourself, it is *their* (*own*) Affair.

Note, That if the Particles *self*, *selves*, or *own*, are not added to these Pronouns *him*, *her*, *them*, *their*, these Pronouns are generally made by the Genitive Case of *is* *he*, &c. as,

1. They commend *his* Behaviour in this Business.
2. *Their* Labours never prosper.

Hæc demonstrativa, *hic*, *iste*, *ille*, &c.

THESE Pronouns Demonstrative, *hic*, *iste*, *ille*, refer to different Persons, or Things in the same Sentence; *hic* points out the Person, or Thing nearest to him who speaks, *iste*, the Person, or Thing next to him

him spoken of, and ille the Person, or Thing most distant from both.

1. *This Man* that stands by me is my Father, *that Man* who stands by you is my Brother, and *he* that walks alone is my Son.

2. I will set three Cups upon the Table; one by me, an other by you, and a third at the Table's End: *This* shall be full of Water, *that* of Wine, and *the other* of Beer.

Note, Ille and iste are also frequently added to Nouns; ille denotes Eminence, or Respect; iste, Contempt, or Disregard, as,

Alexander ille Magnus, Alexander the Great; Tarquinius iste Superbus, Tarquin the Proud.

Hic et ille cùm ad duo antiposita, &c.

HIC and ille, when they relate to different Persons, or Things spoken of, hic refers to the latter, and ille to the former Substantive, and agrees with them.

1. A good Conscience is better than a Kingdom; *this* may make me great, but *that* will make me happy.

2. Health is more desirable than Money: for *this* cannot purchase *that*, but *that* can procure *this*.

3. Virtue and Vice divide the World; *this* hath the greater Part, but *that* is the more desirable; *the one* deceiveth, *the other* maketh happy; *the former* affords true Pleasure, *the latter* certain Misery.

Obs.

Obs. *The Pronoun ipse himself, herself, and idem the same, may be joined to all Persons, i. e. to the several Cases of the Noun, or Pronoun to which they belong.*

1. What *I myself* have seen, I may confidently affirm.
2. I was blamed for what *you yourself* had done.
3. Not *Solomon himself* understood all Things.
4. *I myself* heard it, and *she herself* said it in my Presence.
5. He not only demolished the Temple, but commanded the *very Statues* to be carried away.
6. I am *the same Person* who formerly lived with you.
7. Do *you, the same* who hath given Hope, afford Help.
8. *We, the same* who began that Work, intend to finish it.
9. Let the *same Person* who love to sin, dread the Punishment.

The Construction of V E R B S.

1. The Nominative Case after the Verb.

Verba substantiva: ut, *sum, forem, fio, &c.*

V E R B S Substantive, as, *sum, I am, forem I might be, fio I am made, existo I am*: Also Verbs Passive of Calling, as, *appellor, vocor, I am called*; also nominor *I am named, dicor I am said, habeor*

beor I am accounted, and other Verbs like unto them, take the Nominative, or other the same Case before and after them.

1. Virtue is the Perfection of Reason, and Honour is the Reward of Virtue.
2. A good Life is perfect Happiness.
3. If Money could buy Heaven, rich Men would be Merchants.
4. Water frozen is made (fio) Ice, and Ice thawed by Heat becomes Water.
5. No honest Man will be (existo) a Patron to a dishonest Cause.
6. Great Princes are accounted happy Men, and poor Men are reckoned miserable; but this Opinion is not always true.
7. Riches seem (videor) to most men the chief Good.
8. He that is appointed Governor of a Province, ought to manage his Government with Wisdom and Justice.
9. Gain is thought by many Men Godliness; but Godliness is by the best Men esteemed Gain.

Item omnia ferè verba post se adjectivum, &c.

IN like manner all Verbs commonly take an Adjective after them, which must agree with the Substantive before them in Case, Gender, and Number, i. e. when the one has a Respect to, or Relation to the other.

1. The

1. *The Dog* who comes last, sometimes catcheth the tired Hare.

2. *I* who come first, am praised, but *thou*, who always comest last, dost lose thine Honour.

3. *Hypocrites* pray aloud, but the silent *Petitions* of the Righteous are heard.

4. Do not accustom thyself to drink Wine fasting.

5. *Man* goeth upright, and beholdeth the Heavens, and yet, for the most part, he mindeth earthly Things.

Obs. 1. *An Adverb that in English ends in ly, is often elegantly rendered by an Adjective in Latin.*

1. Good Boys learn diligently.

2. A good Man dies willingly, because he hath lived piously.

Obs. 11. *An Adjective after a Verb of the Infinitive Mood, agrees also with the Substantive that goeth before it, either expressed, or understood.*

1. *I* had rather be rich, than be so accounted.

2. The Poet says, that *Anger* is a short Madness, therefore it becomes us not to be passionate.

3. *I* know myself to be honest, though *I* know myself not to be rich.

4. In an easy Cause it is in the Power of (licet) any one to be eloquent.

5. It is expedient for every one to be honest in all Conditions.

6. It is not granted to all to be noble and wealthy, but all may be good if they will.

11. *The Genitive Case after the Verb.*

Sum genitivum postulat, &c.

WHEN the Verb Sum denotes Possession, Part, Duty, Token, or otherwise belonging, or pertaining to a Person, or Thing, it requires the Noun, Pronoun, and Participle following, to be put in the Genitive Case.

1. This Garment is my Father's.
2. The Books which you see were my Cousin's, and now they are my Brother's.
3. It is the Part of a great Mind to despise Injuries.
4. It is the Duty of a young Man to reverence his Elders.
5. Not to bear Injuries, is not the Part of a gallant Man.
6. It is the Part of a generous and brave Mind, to assist the unhappy, and to do good to all.

Excipiuntur hi nominativi, meum, tuum, suum, &c.

THESE Pronouns Possessive meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, and other Pronouns like to them, though they follow the Verb Sum without a Substantive, must, in like manner of speaking, be put in the Nominative Case, and agree with the Substantive expressed, or understood.

H

1. This

1. This Book is *mine* (i. e. *my Book*) That Hat is *yours* (i. e.) *your Hat*.
2. Although this House *be mine*, yet that Field is *his*, and the Grass is *yours*.
3. The Kingdom of God shall be *ours* and *yours*, if we keep the Commandments of God.

Observe, *If the Words Duty, Property, or Part, be joined with the Pronouns meus, tuus, &c. the Pronoun is always the Nominative Case and the Neuter Gender, and agrees with Officium, or other Noun expressed, or understood.*

1. *It is my Part* to act with the greatest Prudence, and no less *it is your Duty* to conduct yourself with the utmost Caution.
2. *It is our Duty*, who are Brothers, to live together in Amity and Concord.
3. *It is not my Property* to lessen the good Actions of an other.
4. It is neither *our* or *your Part*, to determine what the future and eternal State of every Man shall be.

Verba accusandi, damnandi, monendi, &c.

V E R B S of accusing, condemning, acquitting, admonishing, reminding, or other like to them, will have a Genitive Case after them of the Crime, or Action, whereof the Person is accused, and an Accusative of the Person accused, condemned, acquitted, &c.—*de crimine, or the like Noun being understood.*

1. My

1. My Father *accused me of Idleness*, but my Mother *acquitted me of that Fault*.

2. The Man that *was accused of Theft* was *acquitted of Murder*.

3. He that *condemns an other of Superstition*, should take care, lest *he himself should be condemned of Hypocrisy*.

4. It is generous to *admonish ingenuous Minds of their bad Conduct* with Lenity.

5. He *reminded me of Negligence*, and *condemned his Brother of too much Indulgence*.

6. Afflictions often *put Men in mind of Religion*, when their Infirmary *reminds them of Mortality*.

7. One Scholar often *accuses an other of Wrong*, when the Master *condemns them both of Idleness*.

Vertitur hic genitivus aliquando in ablativum, &c.

THE Genitive Case after these Verbs of accusing, condemning, &c. is often turned into an Ablative with a Preposition, if the Fault be particular, as, lying, stealing, neglecting, &c. and without a Preposition, if the Fault be general.

1. How unhappy is my Station in Life, that *am accused of Lying* by one Friend, and *of Theft* by an other!

2. It is a base Thing to accuse any Man *of a false Crime*.

3. I told my Father, that it was proper to *admonish thee of this Business*.

H 2.

4. Most

4. Most unhappy is he, *who being admonished of a Fault*, neglects the Admonition, and hates the Admonisher.

5. If you condemn me of *one Crime*, I shall condemn you of *many others*.

6. Though most Men thought him innocent, he was condemned of *many Crimes*.

Uterque nullus, alter, neuter, &c.

WHEN these Words, *uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, or any Adjective of the Superlative Degree*, come after Verbs of accusing, &c. they are always put in the Ablative Case.

1. Did the Master *admonish* the Scholars of Diligence in their Studies, or of Piety? *Of both*.

2. Of what Crime was your Brother *convicted*? *Of none*.

3. My Father's Servant was *accused* of Theft and Drunkenness, which he denied; but his Lying *cleared* him of *neither*.

4. Was he *accused* of Theft and Drunkenness? *Yes*; and of *other Things*.

5. He was *accused* of Covetousness and Prodigality, but *acquitted* of *both*.

6. That Man, void of Honour, *accused* me of *most grievous Things*.

7. A guilty Conscience needeth not Witnesses, it *condemns* itself of the *most heinous Crimes*.

Satago,

Satago, misereor, miseresco, &c.

THE Words *satago* to be busy about a Thing, *misereor*, *miserescō*, to pity, require a Genitive Case after them.

1. Be not troublesome, *I am busy in my own Affairs.*

2. Whilst you are busy about your own Concerns, it is not proper that I should neglect mine,

3. Death pities none, neither rich nor poor.

4. *I pity your Brother, and am sorry for (miserescō) his Folly.*

5. A merciful Judge will pity an Offender, even whilst he punisheth him for the Offence.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, recordor, &c.

THE Verbs *reminiscor*, *memini*, to remember, *obliviscor* to forget, *recordor* to call to mind, require a Genitive Case, by reason of *memoriam*, or some other Substantive understood: They also take an Accusative Case, according to the general Rule (*Verba transitiva*) of putting a Noun answering the Question whom, or what, in that Case.

1. A penitent Person calls to mind (*reminiscor*) in Adversity, the Sins he-committed in his Prosperity.

2. It is pleasant to remember past Dangers.
3. It is the Part of a wise Man to forget Injuries.
4. A good Man presently forgets Injuries, but always remembers Benefits.
5. When I recollect the many Kindnesses that my Friend hath done me, I cannot be ungrateful.

Obs. When *memini* signifies to make mention of, it takes the Ablative Case after it with the Preposition *de*.

1. Your Father often made mention of your Brother, but never of you.
2. You ought never to make mention of God but with Reverence.
3. He never once spoke of (*memini*) your Sister.

Potior, aut genitivo, aut ablativo jungitur.

THE Verb *Potior*, to gain, or enjoy, takes a Genitive or an Ablative Case after it.

1. It is more brave to conquer Passion by Reason, than to gain a City (Gen.) by Force.
2. A good Man would not commit a wicked Action to enjoy (Gen.) a Kingdom.
3. If thou wouldst enjoy the Pleasure of the Morning, you ought to rise early.
4. It is better not to obtain a Wish, or, Desire, than not to use it rightly.

III. Of Verbs governing a Dative Case.

Omnia verba regunt dativum, &c.

ALL Verbs that denote any thing acquired, or obtained to, or for a Person, or Thing, take a Dative Case after them.

1. The greatest Reverence is due (debetur) to a Parent.
2. We owe Piety to our Parents, and love to our Country; for Nature engages (conciliat) us to them.
3. The Sun shines even to the Wicked.
4. We are not born for ourselves.
5. It is unworthy of Man to live for himself, and not for his Friends.
6. The covetous Man is a Fool; for he acquires Riches for others, and not for himself.

Observe, That Verbs signifying to exhort, to call, to provoke, to incline, to apply, to conduce: Also Verbs of Motion, and the Verb deponent loquor, will have the Signs to and for, that follow them, made by the Preposition ad with an Accusative Case.

1. Parents and Masters exhort Children to Patience and Amity when they are provoked to Strife.
2. God calleth Men to Repentance, and inviteth Sinners to eternal Happiness.
3. There are two Things that incline Men to Mischief, Luxury and Covetousness.
4. We are all drawn to the Desire of Knowledge.
5. You ought to apply (confero) your Prudence and Understanding to the Utility of Man.
6. Wife

6. Wise Men chiefly mind those Things which conduce to their Profit.

7. When you go to Market, buy me a Load of Hay.

8. I wish *I could speak to that Gentleman*, he is my Friend.

To the foregoing general Rule Omnia verba, &c. belong also Verbs of various Kinds.

1. Imprimis, Verba significantia commodum, &c.

*V*ERBS signifying Advantage, or, Disadvantage, govern a Dative Case.

1. If you will not serve me, I pray you not to *disserve* me.

2. Whosoever shall spare the Bad, does harm to the Good.

3. It is right to pardon an other, but not yourself.

4. You must endeavour to please all Men, though it be no Misfortune to displease the Bad.

5. One ungrateful Person is injurious to (nocet) all the miserable.

6. Most Men only study their own Advantage.

7. If you will not spare the Boy, spare the old Man.

8. We easily assent to those who flatter us, and affirm that we are good and wise, because we are fond of (indulgemus) ourselves.

Ex his, juvo, lædo, delecto, offendo, and, other Verbs, signifying to help, to hurt, to please, &c. are used with the Accusative Case.

1. Unless

1. Unless you *help me* with your Advice and Money too, I am undone.
2. Luxury *pleaseth the Palate*, but it *offends the Stomach*.
3. I find nothing so *hurts (lædo) me*, a sickly Man, as cold and foggy Weather.
4. The diligent Scholar *delights* not only his Master, but his Father and Mother.
5. An honest Man will take care that he does not *hurt (offendo) another's Credit*.

2. Verba comparandi regunt dativum.

VERBS of comparing govern an Accusative Case of the Person or Thing compared, and a Dative of that to which it is compared.

1. We often *compare small Things with great*, but we cannot *compare the Goods of Fortune to the Virtues of the Mind*.
2. Death is *rightly compared to Sleep*, and Fortune *to the Wind*.
3. The happiest Condition in Life, if it be *compared to the Joys of Heaven*, is miserable, and not worthy of our Desires.

Interdum verò ablativum cum præpositione, &c.

Sometimes the Ablative with the Preposition cum, and sometimes the Accusative Case with the Preposition ad, are used after the Verb to compare.

1. It is ridiculous *to compare* the Pleasures of the Body *with the Pleasures* of Learning and Knowledge.

2. What is there in Life which can *be compared with Friendship*?

3. If *we compare* the longest Life of Man with Eternity, it will be found very short.

4. It is absurd *to compare* a Dwarf *to a Giant*, or a Molehill *to a Mountain*.

5. The Violet is sweet, but if it *be compared with the Rose*, what is it?

3. Verba dandi et reddendi regunt dativum.

THE Verbs to give, to restore, govern an Accusative of the Thing given or returned, and a Dative of the Person to whom the Thing is given or restored.

1. Justice *gives to every Man* his own.

2. When we are well, we easily *give* right Counsel *to the Sick*.

3. *Give* not thyself either *to Pleasure* or Sloth.

4. Life has *given* nothing *to Mortals* without great Labour.

5. Intemperate Youth *transmits* (tradit) a wasted Body *to old Age*.

6. Whatever *is given to the Poor* is out of the reach of (extra) Fortune.

7. *Render to Caesar* the Things which are *Caesar's*, and *to God*, the Things which are *God's*.

Obs. Sometimes these Verbs to give, &c. have different Constructions, as,

I present (dono) you (Dat.) this Sword, or, I present you (Acc.) with this Sword.

4. Verba

4. Verba promittendi ac solvendi regunt
dativum.

VERBS signifying to promise, to owe,
to pay, govern an Accusative Case of
the Thing promised, &c. and a Dative of
the Person to whom promised, &c.

1. *Promise no Man more than you can pay, and pay every Man what you have promised.*
2. *No one can promise himself to-morrow.*
3. *I owe my Cousin Money, but I must pay those Creditors first, whom I promised.*
4. *I am indebted to that Man three Pounds, and I will pay him this Evening.*

5. Verba imperandi et nuntiandi regunt
dativum.

VERBS of commanding, ruling, and
telling, govern a Dative Case.

1. *He is not happy, who does not think himself happy, though he commands the World.*
2. *It is ordered that a Man should command himself, and that Reason should rule the Soul.*
3. *Hasten not to tell any one bad News.*
4. *He told this Story to my Enemy, who related it to my dearest Friend, which did me great Injury.*
5. *He is wise who says nothing to any one, but what he fears not to say at all.*

Excipe

Excipe rego, gubernare, &c.

THESE Verbs are excepted, rego to rule, gubernare to govern, which require an Accusative Case: Also tempero and moderor to rule, which sometimes govern a Dative, and sometimes an Accusative Case.

1. The Charioteer ruled the Horses with great Skill.
2. How shall he govern a Family that is not able to rule himself?
3. It is hard to manage (tempero, Dat.) the Rashness of Youth.
4. So great was the Power of the Romans, that they ruled (Accus.) the World.
5. It is a Sign of no mean Disposition to govern (moderor, Dat.) your Mind and Speech, when you are angry.
6. It is not difficult to manage (Accus.) a Horse with a Bridle.

6. Verba fidendi regunt dativum.

VERBS signifying to trust, give credit to, or believe, govern a Dative Case.

1. It is no Wonder that a Man should fail, who trusts always to his own Judgment.
2. Let no one trust too much to Prosperity.
3. He that confides in his Wealth, trusts to a brittle Good.
4. Give no Credit to Fame, she is often a Liar, and feigneth many Things.

6. If

5. If you accustom yourself to tell Lies, no one will believe you when you speak Truth.

7. Verba obsequendi et repugnandi dativum regunt.

VERBS of complying with, and opposing, govern a Dative Case.

1. We ought to obey God rather than Man, yet ought we to obey our Superiors, when their Commands are not contrary unto God's.

2. Never follow the Pleasure of another, so far as to commit Sin.

3. Let us not oppose the Laws of the Land, but be obedient to our Rulers.

4. Yield to any Proposal that is just and merciful, but resist all that are unjust and cruel.

8. Verba minandi, et irascendi, regunt dativum.

VERBS of threatning, and of being angry with, govern a Dative Case.

1. It is not good to be always threatning Children: for it either disheartens, or hardens them.

2. The Master justly threatens Scholars, when they are idle.

3. How foolish is it to be angry with those Things, which neither deserve, nor perceive our Anger!

4. Be ye angry at the Faults of Men, but detest not their Persons.

Sum, cum compositis, præter *possum*, &c.

THE Verb *sum* and its several Compounds, except *possum*, govern a Dative Case, when the Signs *to*, or *for* are expressed, or may be annexed to the Noun that follows.

1. A Word is enough to the Wise.
2. That which is enough for Nature, is not enough for Man.
3. The covetous Man is rich for his Heir, but poor to himself.
4. Refuse not to stand by (*adesse*) a Friend in Danger.
5. He lives to no Purpose, that neither does Good to others, nor to himself.
6. Strive to be as much before (*præesse*) others in Virtue, as you are inferior to them in Dignity.
7. Many Things are wanting to Poverty, but to Covetousness all Things.
8. There is in (*insum*) our Minds a Desire of Knowledge.
9. Is it not manifest, that Men can very much profit, or injure (*obesse*) Men?

Dativum fermè regunt verba composita,
&c.

VERBS compounded with these Adverbs *benè*, *fatis*, *malè*: Also certain Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *præ*, *ad*,
con,

con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, for the most part govern a Dative Case.

I. ADVERBS.

Benè.

1. He does a Kindness to himself, that does Good to a poor Man.
2. Bless God for all Things, that in all Things he may bless thee.

Satis.

1. Chuse rather to satisfy your own Conscience than the Will of others.

Male.

1. The best Sort of Revenge is to do a good Turn to him, who hath done an ill one to you.
2. Among the Jews, he that cursed God, or the King, or his Father, or Mother, was put to death.

II. PREPOSITIONS.

Præ.

1. A good Name excels Riches; and Friendship is often better than (præsto) Relations.

Ad.

1. The good Man takes (adscisco) to himself a good Companion.

Con.

1. All Things are not agreeable (convenio) to all Persons.

I 2

Sub.

Sub.

1. We ought to help (subvenio) others, as God helps us all.

2. Pliny says, my Lands lay under (subjicio) the Apennine Mountain in Tuscany.

Ante.

1. An ambitious Prince prefers (antepono) an unjust War to the most just Peace.

2. Cicero out-went (antecedo) all others in Eloquence, and few out-went (antecello) him in Diligence.

Post.

1. Children are wont to postpone all Things to play.

Ob.

1. He that objects any Thing to an other, must expect to have something objected to himself.

In.

1. A good Man envies (invideo) no one.

2. He laid (impono) so great a Burden on the common People, that they can scarce bear it.

Inter.

1. Evil Thoughts came between (intervenio) their good Desires.

Super.

1. He came upon (supervenio) the Enemy unawares.

Non pauca ex his mutant dativum, &c.

MANY of these Verbs often change the Dative into the Accusative Case.

1. He

1. He that *excels* (*præsto*) *others* in Desert, should also *excel* *them* in Esteem.

2. The Man that *findeth* (*invenio*) *Wisdom* is richer than the greatest Prince.

3. He *spoke* (*alloquor*) *slightly to me*, as if he had *turned his Affections* from me.

4. *Solomon excelled all Men* in Wisdom.

5. Kings greedy of Glory *invade foreign Countries*, and *undergo Hardships*, either that they may *kill their Enemies*, or, *help their Friends*.

Est pro habeo regit dativum.

THE Verb *Est*, having the Signification of *habeo*; also other Tenses of the Verb *sum*, require the Verb that stands for the Nominative Case in English, to be the Dative in Latin, and the Accusative in English to be Nominative in Latin.

1. *I have no Money* (i. e. there is no Money to me) in my Pocket.

2. *I have many Books* in my Library.

3. As long as *the sick Man hath Life*, there is Hope.

4. *My Father hath a naughty Boy* at home.

Observe, If *sum* be made by the Infinitive Mood, the Nominative Case, according to the preceeding Examples, shall be turned into the Accusative.

1. *I know thou hast not Riches* (i. e.) *I know that Riches are not to thee.*

2. Dost thou not know that Kings have great Power ?

Huic simile est suppetit.

THE Verb *suppetit*, when used for *habeo* ; has likewise a Dative Case of the Person, and a Nominative Case of the Thing mentioned

1. If thou hast Plenty, be bountiful to the Poor.
2. I must be content with a small Allowance from my Parents ; but you have Money enough.

Sum, cum multis aliis, geminum, &c.

THE Verb *sum*, and several other Verbs, as, *do, duco, verto, tribuo, habeor, &c.* take sometimes two Dative Cases after them ; one of which is known by the usual Signs *to, or for*, preceeding the Noun ; the other, by being usually the Nominative, or Accusative Case ; but by this Rule may be made the Dative Case also.

1. Letters are a Remedy for Forgetfulness.
2. A valiant Subject is a Defence to his Prince.
3. Covetousness is a great Evil to Man.
4. If you doubt my Return, I will give you my Cloak for a Pledge.
5. How do you think that will be a Commendation to you, which you impute as a Fault to me?

Est

Est ubi hic dativus tibi, &c.

*S*ometimes these Datives, *tibi, fibi, or mihi*, are added for the better Elegance of the Expression only.

1. *Get your Supper, and I will get my Dinner.*
2. *If no Dew falls, they live upon their own Juice.*

IV. The Accusative Case after the Verb.

Verba transitiva, &c.

*V*ERBS transitive (that is, when the Action of the Verb, whether Active, Deponent, or Common, passes on to the Noun following) have the Accusative Case after them.

1. *In the Beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth.*
2. *Virtue procures and preserves Friendship, but Vice produceth Quarrels.*
3. *He sells his Liberty, who accepts a Kindness which he cannot requite.*
4. *They who fear God, honour their Parents, love their Neighbour, obey their King, and are beloved by good Men.*
5. *The ignorant and conceited Man too often slanders his Neighbour.*

6. *If*

6. If you will follow *wholesome Counsel*, thou wilt learn better *Manners*.

7. *Shake off Sloth*, leave off *Vanity* and *Play*, nor suffer the Example of idle Boys to hinder your *Diligence*.

Verba neutra accusativum habent, &c.

VERBS Neuter may have an Accusative Case after them, when the Substantive that follows is of the same Signification with the Verb.

1. He that will live a happy *Life*, must be endued with *Virtue*.

2. He sleeps a long *Sleep*, who never wakes.

3. I have served an honest *Service*, and now expect my *Reward*.

Observe, *This Accusative is sometimes changed into an Ablative, the Prepositions in, de, &c. being understood.*

1. He seemed to me to go the direct *Way*.

2. I saw my Friend well yesterday; he died a sudden *Death*, as many others have died; how warily and righteously ought we therefore to live?

Sunt quæ figuratè Accusativum habent.

VERBS Neuter, as, oleo, sono, spiro, &c. may also have the Accusative Case after them, (by the Figure called Synecdoche) quod, ad, quoad, or the like being understood.

1. The

1. The Man whom I saw just now, *smelt of Perfumes*, but his Breath *stunk of Onions*.
2. You *smell so of rotten Apples*, that I cannot sit near you.
3. Thy Voice *sounds a Woman*, surely thou art not a Man.
4. Angry Men are wont to *breathe Revenge* against their Enemies.

Verba rogandi, docendi, vestiendi, &c.
duplicem regunt Accusativum.

VERBS signifying to ask, to teach, to clothe, to conceal, to beseech, to instruct, or advise, will have two Accusative Cases after them, the one of the Person asked, taught, &c. the other of the Thing.

1. Ask not your Enemy a Kindness, lest he should deny thee.
2. To teach an Ass Letters, and a Fool Wisdom is much the same Thing.
3. It is hard to unteach (dedoceo) a young Man wrong Principles.
4. Put you on your Cloak, and come along with me.
5. I treat my Children with Tenderness, and they hide (celo) not their Faults from me.
6. Never desire (obsecro) of a Friend any Thing, but what is just and honest.
7. This I exhort you, do well, and hope well.
8. This I warn you, listen not to those who would tempt you to sin.

9. When

9. When I forget my Duty, it will be a Kindness to remind me of it.

Observe, 1. *Verbs of asking, sometimes change the Accusative Case of the Person asked into an Ablative with the Preposition.*

1. *Ask Pardon of your Mother, and she will speak to your Father in your Behalf.*

2. *I intreat this of thee, that you do not leave me in that Man's Company.*

3. *Religion demands this of you, to live as you believe.*

Observe, 11. *Verbs of Cloathing sometimes change the Accusative into an Ablative, or Dative Case.*

1. *Rather put on the naked Beggar your own Garment, than strip (exuo) him of his.*

2. *Disrobe yourself of Pride, and be cloathed with Humility.*

Hujusmodi verba etiam in passivâ voce,
&c.

VERBS of this Sort have an Accusative Case after them in the Passive Voice also.

1. *Let God be asked Pardon of (poscor) by thee.*

2. *We were advised of (admoneor) many Things by our Friends.*

3. *Some People are taught Temperance only by Want.*

Nomina

Nomina appellativa adduntur ferè, &c.

NOUNS Appellative are commonly added with a Preposition to Verbs of Motion.

1. When *Romulus* and *Remus* desired to consult the Auguries, the one went to *Mount Aventine*, and the other to *Mount Palatine*.

V. *The Ablative Case after the Verb.*

Quodvis verbum admittit ablativum, &c.

ALL Verbs require an Ablative Case of the Noun following, which betokens the Instrument wherewith, the Cause, or, Motive for which, and the Manner how a Thing is to be done; which Noun hath commonly the Signs with, by, or for, before it in English, but most commonly these Prepositions are not expressed in Latin.

1. Dogs defend themselves with their Teeth, and Oxen with their Horns.

2. The primitive Christians overcame their cruel Persecutors, not with Arms, but by Prayers and Tears.

3. Men are caught with Pleasure, as Fishes are with a Hook.

4. To play at Ball is healthful, if you play not too vehemently, or too long.

5. It

5. It is a fit Punishment for an envious Man to *pine away at the Prosperity* of his Neighbour.

6. The Manners of Men are *changed by Adversity*, as well as *by Prosperity*.

7. The greatest Part of Men are *destroyed by Pleasure*.

8. Brave Men *fight*, not *for the sake of* Gain but *Glory*.

9. He *defended my Cause with the greatest Eloquence*.

10. It is better to *dispatch Business with good Advice* than *with great Speed*.

11. Divine Vengeance often *comes to us with a slow*, but always *a sure Pace*.

12. Let us always *worship God with a pure, sincere, and honest Mind*.

Observe, 1. Sometimes the Noun which expresses the Cause *why*, or Manner *how*, a Thing is done, is put in the Ablative Case with a Preposition.

1. It seems hard that one Man *should suffer Punishment for (pro) the Faults* of another.

2. He *treated me with (cum) the greatest Humanity*.

Observe, 11. Instead of an Ablative of the Cause, an Accusative is sometimes used, with *ob*, or other Preposition before the Noun.

1. When Fools commit foolish Actions, they *generally suffer for (ob) their Folly*.

2. Good Men *obey the Laws of their Country, for (propter) love of Justice*, and bad Men *for fear of Punishment*.

Quibusdam

Quibusdam verbis subjicitur nomen pretii, &c.

A Noun denoting Price, Rate, Value, after Verbs to buy, sell, is worth, and the like, will have an Accusative Case of the Thing bought, or sold, and an Ablative of the Price or Value.

1. Every one will condemn the Man who sells his Country for Gold.

2. This Book, though small, cost me three Pounds.

3. A small Victory hath often cost (sto) the Lives of many Men.

4. He cannot boast of his Bargain, who buys short Pleasure with long Pain.

Vili, paulo, minimo, &c.

A Djectives of Price, or Value, are frequently put in the Ablative Case by themselves, as, vili, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo, the Substantive pretio being understood.

1. Learning is valued at a low Rate by those only whose Minds are not capable of Learning.

2. He sells his Liberty for little, who gets nothing but a few Words for it.

3. He can sell Goods very cheap (minimo) who never pays for them.

K

4. Many

4. Many think they sell not their Goods *dear* enough, unless they sell them *for overmuch*.

5. An honest Man will not sell a Thing to a Fool, though he might sell it to him *for twice as much* (duplo) as to an other.

6. That Horse cost too much *by half*, if you gave twenty Pounds for it.

Excipiuntur hi genitivi *tanti, quanti, &c.*

THES E Genitive Cases *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, &c.* are also commonly put alone without Substantives, *pro, pretio, —nummi, or the like being understood.*

1. *For how much* will you sell that Horse? *For as much as* I can get for him.

2. *How much* cost those Sheep? Twenty Pounds and *more*.

3. I sell not my Goods *for more* than others, most commonly *for less*.

4. *How much* sower you boast of your Bargain, I bought mine for *just so much*.

Observe 1. *When the Substantive is expressed with any of these Adjectives, they must be put in the Ablative Case; pro, or the like Preposition being understood.*

1. Health is easily lost, but the Recovery of it is bought *at a great Price*.

2. He sold his Goods *at a less Price* than he bought them.

3. In some Places you may sell your Wares *at what Price you please* (quantolibet pr.)

Observe,

English Examples.

III

Observe, 11. *The Word valeo to be worth, is often read with an Accusative Case.*

1. *This House is worth a Talent of Gold.*
2. *This Piece of Cloth is worth Twenty Shillings; that which you bought is scarce worth twelve.*

Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, &c.

THESE Genitives flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, cujus, teruncii, are added to Verbs of esteeming, or, regarding.

1. *I value not his Wisdom a Lock of Wool, who is not wise for himself.*
2. *Learning is of great Value, though learned Men are not cared a Farthing for by the Ignorant.*

Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.

VERBS of abounding, filling, loading, plenty, and their Contraries, emptying, wanting, depriving, scarceness, &c. will have an Ablative Case after them.

1. *Men, who abound with Wealth, are often puffed up with Pride.*
2. *He who flows (afflue) in Wealth, is not always happy; but he whose Mind is content with his Estate.*
3. *You may soon fill the Hungry with Meat, but you can never fill a covetous Mind with Money.*
4. *Though you love your Friend much, load (cumulo) him not with superfluous Praises before others.*

5. Those whom wicked Men cannot *oppress* with Truth, they are wont to *load* (onerare) with Lies.

6. Many *abound* with good Counsel for others, who yet *want* it themselves.

7. Death *frees* (exonero) a Man *fram* all Care, and all Fear.

8. Happy is he, who before his Death can *discharge* his Conscience of all Guilt.

9. Punishment and Chastisement ought to be *without* (careo) Reproach.

10. A Disease *deprives* the Sick of Rest, and Care the covetous Man of Sleep.

11. We ought to help those rather than others, who most *want* (indigeo) Relief.

12. He that *spoils* me of mine Honour, does me a greater Injury, than he who *robs* me of my Money; he may restore my Money, when he cannot repair my Honour.

Ex quibus quædam genitivum, &c.

SOME of these Verbs of filling, emptying, &c. frequently govern a Genitive Case after them, by reason of the Substantive understood.

1. A King may be rich in Slaves, and yet *want* (egeo) Money.

2. Nature decreed that one Man *should stand in need* (indigeo) of another.

3. When Men are filled with panic Fears they are easily conquered by their Enemies.

Fungor

Fungor, fruor, utor, &c.

THE Verbs fungor, fruor, utor, with their Compounds perfungor, perfruor, abutor; also vescor, muto, dignor, comunico, supersedeo, lætor, glorior, gaudeo, numero, and the like Verbs will have an Ablative Case after them.

1. Let those who desire true Glory, perform all the Offices of Justice.
2. Let him who desires to get Learning do his Duty diligently.
3. He is wise, who when he may use a Victory, had rather enjoy Peace.
4. The Good enjoy eternal Life in Heaven.
5. Life glides away with a quick Foot, therefore it behoves us to use Time.
6. He certainly is void of Judgment who abuseth learned Men and Books.
7. There are some Philosophers who will not eat (vescor) Flesh.
8. He changeth Joy for Sorrow, who changeth Peace for War.
9. In a public School he is thought worthy of the first Place, who is the best Scholar.
10. I desire you always to partake of (comunico) my Table.
11. When Intreaties cannot avail, forbear (supersedeo) more Words.
12. Evil Men are glad of what is present, good Men rejoice for what is to come.
13. The Fool glories in his Vices.

K. 3

14. The

14. The wise Man *rejoiceth* not in his *Wealth*, good Men *delight* in *Equity* and *Justice*.

15. He that lives righteously on Earth, will be *reckoned* of the *Saints* in *Heaven*.

Mereor cum adverbiiis, *benè*, *malè*, &c.

THE Verb *mereor* to *deserve*, if followed by *benè* well, *malè* ill, *melius* better, *pejus* worse, or other Adverb, requires an Ablative Case after it, with the Preposition *de*.

1. He *deserveth* well of the *Commonwealth*, who leadeth her Armies to *Victory*.

2. They who *deserve* ill of their *Country*, cannot expect a good Name (*benè audire*) in it.

3. None can *deserve* better of their *Country*, than he that saves it, none worse, than he that betrays it.

4. Sometimes they are honoured most, who *deserve* the worst of those who honour them.

Quædam accipiendi, distandi, &c.

VERBS of receiving, being distant, and taking away, with *of*, or *from*, after them, sometimes make the Noun following in the Dative Case.

1. You may *bear from* others by Report, many Things, few of which shall be true.

2. It is a true Sign of Temperance to *abstain from* high seasoned Meats.

3. A true Friend will greatly differ (disto) from a faithless Parasite.

4. Time and Absence take away (adimo) Grief from the afflicted.

Quibuscumque verbis additur ablativus, &c.

A Noun, or Pronoun Substantive, joined with a Participle, not being the Nominative Case to the Verb, nor governed by any other Word in the Sentence, shall be put in the Ablative Case absolute; [that is, depending upon itself only.] The common Signs denoting the Substantive, or, Participle, in English, are having been, being, after, either expressed or understood.

1. The Loss having been already sustained (acceptus) the Gate is shut too late.

2. Thou shalt condemn no body, the Matter not having been heard.

3. Shame being lost, all Virtue is lost.

4. After the Fire was put out, Abundance of Money was found in the Ruins.

5. The King coming, i. e. being come, the Enemies fled.

6. Nothing is greater Happiness in Life than Friendship, Virtue excepted.

7. I being the Captain, you shall be safe, if you do not overcome your Enemies.

8. Malice accusing, who can be innocent?

9. They being away, we could do nothing of ourselves.

10. The

10. The Country's *Liberty being oppressed*, what can we now hope for.

11. *Your Mind being known*, I shall take care of all your Business as if it was my own, even *yourself being absent*.

12. *Friendship being taken away* (sublatus) what Pleasure can there be in Life?

13. No guilty Person is condemned, *himself being Judge*.

14. *Diligence being used* (adhibitus) a Man may easily distinguish and discover a fawning Friend from a true one.

15. It is in vain to attempt any thing, *Minerva being unwilling* (as they say) that is, *Nature opposing or resisting*.

Verbis quibusdam additur ablativus, &c.

AN Ablative Case of the Part, or Place affected is added to Verbs signifying Affection, or Passion, the Preposition in being understood: The Accusative Case also is used by Poets after the like Verbs.

1. I have a Pain (doleo) in my Head, but I am not sick at Heart.

2. Miserable is the Man that is sick (laboro) both at once of the Gout and Stone, or, of the Tooth-ach and Cholic.

3. Not so great Torment is his, who is wounded (saucior) in Body, as his, who is wounded in Spirit.

4. The Blackamoor is white in his Teeth, and black in his Hair and Body.

Quædam

Quædam usurpantur etiam cum genitivo.

Sometimes the Genitive Case is used after these Verbs which express the Part affected, dolore, gratiâ, causâ, or some such Word being understood.

1. You act absurdly, who thus tormentest (ango) thyself in Mind, for what you could not prevent.
 2. He is always tormented (discrucior) in Mind, who is always doubting (pendeo) in Mind.
 3. He is not well in his Wits (desipere mentis) who prefers temporal before eternal Pleasures.
 4. I am troubled (discrucior) in Mind, because I must go from home.
-

Construction of VERBS PASSIVE.

Passivis additur ablativus, &c.

VERBS of the Passive Voice require the Noun (expressing the Agent, or Doer of a Thing) that follows them, to be put in the Ablative Case, with the Preposition a or ab before; and sometimes the Noun is also put in the Dative Case.

1. The Ablative Case.

1. They, who are condemned by some, are discom-
mended by others.

2. Learning

2. Learning is not so much *esteemed by wise Men*, as it is *sighted by Fools*.
3. He is miserable, who is *beloved by no body*.
4. Faith is *accounted by all Men* the Foundation of true Religion.

11. The Dative Case.

1. Pray be silent, *I am not heard by any one*.
2. When the Preacher is *understood by none*, he can profit none.
3. Thieves follow their Business in the Night, and are not *seen by any one*; honest Men in the Day, and are *seen by every one*.

Observe, *The Participles of Verbs Passive will rather have a Dative Case of the Agent, or Doer, than an Ablative.*

1. I had rather be *approved of by one good Man*, than *by many bad*.
2. A Secret *known by a Friend*, ought to be concealed from others.
3. An Echo is *heard by him*, though never *seen by any one*.
4. A Fault *noted by none*, is lost in the Eye of Man, but not in the Eye of God.

Cæteri casus manent in passivis, qui, &c.

ALL Nouns (except the Agent, or Doer of an Action) are put in the same Case after Verbs Passive, as after Verbs Active.

1. If thou wilt not *be untaught those Manners* by me, thou wilt be *deprived of thine Office*.
2. The best Men are often *loaded with the basest Calumny*.
3. These Things *were promised* by me to you, and I *shall carefully observe them*.
4. Virtue, in all Places, and by all Persons, is *esteemed at a high Rate*.

Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, &c.

TH E S E Verbs Neuter vapulo to be beaten, veneo to be sold, liceo to be prized, exulo to be banished, fio to be made or done, having a Passive Signification, will have an Ablative Case of the Agent, or Doer after them, like Verbs Passive, with the Preposition *a* or *ab*; and sometimes a Dative Case.

1. The Boy is deservedly *beaten by his Master*, who comes late to School, and neglects his Business.
2. Christians taken by the *Turks*, are *sold by them* in the Market like Beasts.
3. The *Greek Writers* are highly prized by all learned Men.
4. Though he *was banished* out of his Country by the Judges, he still retained a Love for it.
5. Do not that to another, which you would not *should be done by him* to yourself.

Construction

Construction of Verbs of the Infinitive Mood.

Verbis quibusdam, participiis et adjectivis, &c.

VERBS of the Infinitive Mood are put after Verbs, Participles and Adjectives; and sometimes (by the Poets especially) are set after Nouns: The Sign of the English Infinitive Mood Active Voice is *to*, of the Passive *to be*, before the Verb, either expressed, or understood.

1. Many desire to die the Death of the Righteous, who are not willing to live the Life of the Righteous.
2. I am ready to do all Things you shall command me.
3. His Friend is unable to bear Poverty, and ought to be relieved from his present Distress.
4. A good Man rejoiceth to be admonished.
5. Virtue cannot die, nor be taken away, by Force, or by Stealth.
6. It is now time to unloose the foaming Necks of the Horses.

Observe, If I am, or, any other Person or Tense of the Verb *to be*, come before another Verb of the Infinitive Mood, the Infinitive Mood is to be rendered in Latin by the Participle of the future Tense, both in the Active and Passive Voice; the same also is to be noted of the Verbs *eo* I go, *venio* I come, or other Verbs of Motion.

1. I shall undertake a Journey to-morrow, but before I go *I am to write* many Letters.

2. Some Men will despise their Friend, when *he is to undergo* Misfortunes.

3. Many Authors *are to be read*, and much Labour *is to be undergone*, before we can learn any Science.

4. God's Goodness *is to be praised*, and his Kindness *is to be admired*, who bestows so many good Things upon us, and gives us Rain and fruitful Seasons.

Ponuntur interdum sola, per, &c.

VERBS of the Infinitive Mood are sometimes put alone, by the Figure Ellipsis, [i. e. a Defect, or, leaving out in Speech:] chiefly so used to express some strong Passion of the Mind.

1. To rob Orchards! Where is your Honesty?

2. Thus to spend your Time in Idleness! It is a pernicious Thing.

3. For a Man to be so changed with Love! you will scarce think him to be the same Man.

Construction of GERUNDS and SUPINES.

Gerundia et supina regunt, &c.

GErunds and Supines govern the same Cases after them, as the Verbs from which they are formed.

L

1. Parents

1. Parents are fond of seeing their Children after a short Absence.
2. By giving Money to the Needy, you will accept Praise, and a sure Reward.
3. Boys ought not to be idle, when they are sent to School to get Learning.
4. He that comes to see a Play, may perchance find himself upon the Stage.

I. GERUNDS.

Gerundia in *di* cum genitivis, &c.

Participles Active ending in *ing*, and having the Word of before them; Also the Infinitive Mood of Words after Substantives, signifying the End, Desire, Love, Time, Occasion, Leave, Power, Hope, &c. Also Adjectives expressing Desire of, Knowledge of, &c. are rendered in Latin by the Gerund in *di*, which Gerund has the Construction of the Genitive Case.

1. Great is the Force of speaking, when he that speaks, is a wise and honest Man.
2. Different Men have different Ways of Living.
3. The proper Time of studying is in the Morning.
4. Some love a lofty kind of speaking, some a low, and others a mean.
5. No Man can give an other a Licence of Sinning.
6. A Christian, who hath a stedfast Hope of living for ever, will never be angry at Divine Providence.

7. A man that (*who*) is *skilful* (*peritus*) in *speaking*, may be *ignorant* (*rudis*) in *writing*.

8. My Father hath bought many Books for me, because I was always *desirous* of *reading*.

9. He is worthy to be a Captain of Soldiers, who is *skilful* (*gnarus*) of *ordering* an Army.

10. Happy is that Ignorance, when the Mind is *ignorant* (*ignarus*) of *doing* an Injury.

Observe, 1. *The Infinitive Mood is sometimes used instead of the Gerund in di.*

1. *It is time for you to rise*, when the Sun rises (*orior*) if you would enjoy the Pleasures of the Morning.

2. He was the only Person of all the Company who was *skilful* in *Singing*.

Observe, 11. *Gerunds in di have sometimes a Genitive Case Plural after them.*

1. I have a Desire *to see* (*videndi*) *your Brothers* who gave me an Opportunity of *seeing* (*spectandi*) *the new Play*.

Gerundia in *do* eandem cum ablativis, et gerundia in *dum* cum accusativis, &c.

*P*Articiples ending in *ing*, with *in*, *from*, *with*, *for*, *or*, *by*, *before* *them*, are rendered in Latin by the Gerund in *do*, which has the same Construction as Ablative Cases, and are governed by the Prepositions, *a*, *ab*,
L 2 *de*,

de, e, ex, in, cum, pro, *altho' these are not always expressed: Also Gerunds ending in dum have the same Construction as the Accusative Case, and have the Prepositions ad, ob, propter, inter, ante, before them.*

1. Gerunds in do.

1. Greater Honour is got *from* [e] *suffering*, than *from revenging* Injuries.
2. Idle Boys are soon deterr'd *from* [a] *Learning*.
3. *By singing*, you will learn to sing, and *by praying*, to pray.
4. *By endeavouring*, Industry surmounts many Things which are difficult.
5. You cannot be more tired *with reading*, than I am *with writing* Examples.
6. I will not go; I am already weary *with walking*.

II. Gerunds in dum.

1. Riches are desired *for* [ad] *the enjoying* [perfruo] of Pleasures.
2. It frequently happens that Men suffer ill, *for* [ob] *doing* well.
3. He travelled *far* [propter] *to redeem* Slaves from Captivity.
4. Boys in School should always be attentive *in time of* [inter] *teaching*, and ready *to bear* the Master.
5. Some Horses are very unruly *before they are broke*.

Cum

Cum significatur necessitas, &c.

WHEN a Necessity is expressed by must, or ought, the Gerund in dum has not a Preposition before it, but may be turned by the Verb est impersonally after it, and the Person which in English seems to be the Nominative Case, is put in the Dative.

1. *I must go hence, and all Men must die.*
2. *In this Life we must labour, that in the next Life we may rest.*
3. *However you lead your Life, I must live well.*
4. *He ought to watch strictly who desires to conquer his Enemies.*

Observe, *The Dative Case is sometimes not expressed.*

1. *We must resist Passion, and not be very angry with our Enemies.*

Vertuntur etiam gerundia, &c.

GErunds may also be turned into Nouns Adjective, and agree with their Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case.

1. *A good Man hath always Pleasure in relieving [sublevandus] the Poor and Needy.*
2. *He is always restless, and over anxious in increasing his Estate.*

II. SUPINES.

Supinum in *um* activè significat, &c.

THE Supine in *um* signifies actively, and may be used after a Verb, or Participle of Motion, or moving to a Place, instead of the Infinitive Mood.

1. Boys go to Church to hear Sermons, but seldom attend to the Preacher, as they ought.
2. I went Yesterday to Windsor to see my Sister.
3. I enquired for you last Night, but you was gone to walk in the Green Park.

Supinum in *u* passivè significat, &c.

THE Supine in *u* signifies passively, and is put after Nouns Adjective.

1. Parents are worthy to be reproached, who indulge their Children too much.
2. The Physicians ordered me always to eat Meat easy to be digested.
3. Proceed; the Story is easy to be told.

Observe, The first Supine in Verbs Neuter with *iri*, the Future Tense of the Infinitive Mood, has a Passive Signification.

1. Boys come not to School to be beaten, and yet many, unless they be beaten, will not learn.

Con-

*Construction of NOUNS of Time
and Place.*

I. *Of T I M E.*

Quæ significant partem temporis, &c.

NOUNS which betoken a part of Time, as, in the Day-Time, Night-Time, the Morning, the Evening, &c. and answer to the Question when, are commonly put in the Ablative Case; a, ab, or other Prepositions being understood.

1. He that will not work in his Youth, must starve in his old Age.

2. Few Men are like themselves at all Times, no one is wise at all Hours.

3. He that intends to set out at six of the Clock, [i. e. the sixth Hour] should rise at five.

4. The Opportunity which you may have this Hour, you may seek the next: Use Time therefore while you may.

5. Wicked Men carry a Witness in their Breast Night and Day.

6. Let the Ground and Ploughman rest upon a Holy-Day.

7. The

7. The Rain that now falls, would not be acceptable in *Harvest Time*.

8. As Swallows in *Summer-Time*, so false Friends are at hand in the *serene Time of Life*; but in the *Winter of Fortune* they fly away.

9. They who always design to be good *next Week*, and to amend their Lives *next Year*, seem to mock God, and to cheat their own Souls.

Quæ autem durationem temporis significant, &c.

BUT those Nouns that betoken a Continuance, or Duration of Time, and answer to the Question how long, are commonly put in the Accusative Case, being governed of ad, per, or other Prepositions understood.

1. No Man is so old, but he thinks he may live *another Year*.

2. My Brother has been *six Years* in the University.

3. The covetous Man is never at rest, *Day or Night*.

4. A Boy that loiters *a whole Week*, becometh idle afterwards, and will not study.

5. They that continue *many Years* in Misery, may at last find Deliverance.

6. My Son is *twenty Years* old (natus) this Day.

Dicimus

Dicimus etiam, &c.

NOUNS of Time are sometimes used with Prepositions in different Cases.

1. He is a provident Man, who *in Prosperity* lays up *against Adversity*.
2. Remember, I lend you this Book for [in] *a Month only*.
3. I studied that Speech for [per] *three Days*, yet could not make myself perfect in saying it.
4. He that promiseth his Friend a Kindness *against* [in] *next Week*, and defers it *till* [ad] *next Year*, does his Friend little Good.

II. Of P L A C E.

Spatium loci in æcusativo ponitur, &c.

NOUNS betokening the Space of one Place from another, or the Length, or Breadth of a Place, coming after a Verb may be rendered in Latin by the Accusative, or Ablative Case.

1. My Father's House in *Essex*, is *twelve Miles distant* from *London*.
2. That Day we travelled through a Valley, which was *three Miles* in Length.
3. Boys should not go more than *three or four Feet deep* into the Water, when they learn to swim.
4. London is *distant* from *Edinburgh* *four hundred Miles*.

5. We

5. We went from hence to *Salisbury*, which was *two Days Journey off* [Abl.]

III. Names of Places.

Omne Verbum admittit genitivum oppidi, &c.

THE Name of a City, or Town, in which any Thing is done, following a Verb with at, or in, before the Noun, if it be of the first, or second Declension, and of the Singular Number, must be put in the Genitive Case; in *urbe*, in *oppido*, or other Word being understood.

1. *Lucretius* was born at *Rome*, and of a noble Family. *Lucan* was born at *Corduba* in *Spain*.

2. I lived a whole Year at *Barcelona* in *Spain*, but I had rather spend my Time in Study at *Oxford*, or *Cambridge*, than live idle in a foreign Land.

3. To live in *London* in Summer-Time is very disagreeable to me.

4. Your Friend died at *York* last Year.

Hi Genitivi, humi, domi, &c.

THES E Genitive Cases, *humi* on the ground, *domi* at home, *militiæ* in war, *belli* in war, are also used in like manner with the former Rule.

1. Do you wonder he caught a great Cold ? when he lay *upon the Ground* and slept, after a great Rain.

2. It is hard when a Man can speak nothing *at home* but what is told abroad.

3. A good Citizen will advance the Commonwealth by all means, both *at home* and *in War*.

4. No Soldier like to him who is trained up from his Youth *in War*.

Verùm si oppidi nomen pluralis, &c.

IF the Name of a City or Town be of the Plural Number only, or of the third Declension, it shall be put in the Ablative Case.

1. The most famous University in Greece, was at Athens.

2. I know not where he was born ; but he studied at Paris.

3. Ovid was born at Sulmo, ninety Miles from Rome.

4. I am so inconstant, that when I am at Rome, I love Tyber, and when at Tyber, Rome.

5. In my old Age, I would chuse to live at Lacedæmon, because all Men there reverence old Age.

Verbis significantibus motum ad locum,
&c.

THE Name of a City, or Town, is commonly set after Verbs of Motion in the Accusative Case, without a Preposition: The Name

Name of a Country, or Kingdom, with a Preposition.

1. Cato, after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, fled to *Utica*, a City of *Africa*.
2. Scholars go from School to *Cambridge*, or *Oxford*, where they study the liberal Arts.
3. I went a young Soldier to *Capua*, and five Years after to *Tarentum*.
4. Three Years ago I went to *Holland*, and *France*, but shall never go to *Italy*.

Ad hunc modum utimur domus et rus.

DOmus *home*, and rus *the Country*, are also used without *Prepositions*, like *Names of Towns and Cities*.

1. You may go *home*, but I will go *into the Country*.
2. Go you *home*, and as soon as my Business is done, I also will return *home*.
3. After the Feast of *Easter*, [*Pascha*] I will go *into the Country*.
4. My Brother stays *at home*. I am called from (*arcessor*) *home*.

Verbis significantibus motum a loco, &c.

THE Name of a Place, after Verbs signifying Motion from a Place, is commonly put in the *Ablative Case* without a *Preposition*.

1. I have not received any Letters from Rome these six Weeks.

2. My Father went from London yesterday, and ordered me when he went from home, to stay here till he returned out of the Country.

VERBS IMPERSONAL.

Hæc impersonalia interest et refert, &c.

THESE Impersonals, interest and refert, have a Genitive Case after them, of all casual Words, except Pronouns Possessive.

1. It concerns all Men to act honestly.

2. It concerns Boys to avoid evil Company, which is more hurtful to the Mind than the worst Disease is to the Body.

3. It behoves every Man to keep a Conscience void of Offence, both towards God, and towards Man.

4. It appertains not to Man below, to know all that God does above.

5. It concerns the Republic, who are the Instructors of Youth, and what are their Instructions.

6. It imports all Men, that all should live in Peace and Concord.

Observe, If these Impersonals are followed in English by the Pronouns me, thee, him, us, you, our, your, or, whom, these Pronouns must be rendered in

M

Latin

Latin by the Ablative Case *meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cujâ*, the Substantive *re*, or, *gratia* being understood; as, *meâ refert*, it concerns me.

Note, Some Grammarians think these Pronouns *mea*, &c. are rather the Accusative Case Plural, and agree with *negotia* understood.

1. It concerns me to see this Business finished immediately.

2. It concerns not me, what you, or, others say, in your own House.

3. It concerns you, who art a Father, that your Children be virtuously brought up.

4. It concerns not him whether you are rich, or, poor; since he is not to be your Heir.

5. It concerns not us, if we do our Duty, whether other Men do their Duty, or not.

6. It concerns them, who are Judges, not to believe an Accusation rashly.

7. He alone took care of that Business, who was interested in it.

Adduntur et illi Genitivi, *tanti, quanti*, &c.

THESE Genitives *tanto* so much, *quanti* how much, *magni* much, *parvi* little, *quanticunque* how much soever, *tantidem* just so much, are joined to these Impersonals, without expressing the Substantive to which they belong.

1. *Of so great Concern* it is for every Man to know himself, that he who does not know himself must be a Fool.

2. Frugality would be more esteemed, if it was known *of how great concern* it is for every one to be frugal.

3. Think *it not of little Concern to thee*, that you please the Master; for *it is of great Importance to you*.

4. I am obliged to be in *London on Monday next*, *how much soever it is to my Interest* to be in the Country.

Dativum postulant Impersonalia, &c.

VERBS Impersonal, as, accidit, certum est, placet, displicet, dolet, expedit, liquet, libet, licet, vacat *for otium est*, &c. Also Compound Verbs, contingit, conducit, benefit, supereest, &c. govern a Dative Case of the Word in the Sentence that takes to, or, for, before, either expressed, or, understood.

1. They are very fortunate; *it always happens to them as they could wish*.

2. If *it pleases you*, (i. e. *it is pleasing to you*) we will walk in the Grove this Evening.

3. *It displeaseth a good Man*, to send a poor Man from his Door unrelieved.

4. *It grieves me*, that I have offended so good a Father.

5. *It is expedient for us to obey the Laws.*
6. *It is clear to me, that you are mistaken.*
7. *It liketh [libet] not a good Man to bewail his Misfortunes, but to be content with his State, and hope for better Things.*
8. *No Man may [licet] sin.*
9. *I am at leisure [vacat] now to walk with you.*
10. *It is manifest [patet] to Astronomers, that the Sun stands still, and the Earth moves round it.*
11. *It is not every Man's Fortune [contingit] to be rich and prosperous in this World.*
12. *It conduceth much to your Praise, that you are not self conceited.*
13. *It is well for [benefit] a Kingdom, when a good King reigneth.*
14. *To him that is overcome, it remaineth [superest] that he be able to defend himself.*

Observe, *That Impersonals put transitively [that is that pass on to the Noun following] take the Accusative Case after them, as, juvat, delectat, oportet, decet, and its Compounds, addecet, condecet, dedecet.*

1. *It delights me, that Learning and good Manners do flourish in our School.*
2. *It delights him to study, and, I am sure, it disgraceth [dedecet] you to be idle.*
3. *It behoves [oportet] every one to go to Church when the Bell rings.*
4. *It becomes a young Man to be modest in his Behaviour, and courteous to all.*
5. *It well becometh [condecet] young Men to reverence their Elders.*

His verò attinet, pertinet, &c.

THE Particle *to*, after these Impersonals, attinet, pertinet, spectat, is rendered in Latin by the Preposition *ad*, with an Accusative Case.

1. *It does not belong to me to look after your Books, who did not lose them.*
2. *When the Dog barketh, it appertains to the Shepherd to look for the Thief, or the Wolf.*
3. *It is of Concernment [spectat] to all Men, to live uprightly in this present Life, that they may enjoy everlasting Happiness in the Life to come.*

His Impersonalibus subjicitur Accusativus, cum Genitivo.

THESE Impersonals, pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miserefcit, pudet, piget, take the Accusative Case after them of the Person who pities, &c. and a Genitive of the Thing, or, Person ashamed, pitied, &c.

1. *I pity you who have been so lavish of your Money, and it will hereafter repent thee of your Prodigality.*
2. *We say we are weary of Life, yet should not be sorry perhaps to live an hundred Years.*
3. *He is ashamed of the Fact, and pities himself that he has made so good a Friend an Enemy.*

4. *I am ashamed and sorry for my Brother, when I see how little Success his Labour has procured.*

Verbum impersonale passivæ vocis, &c.

WHEN a Deed is signified to be done, the Verb being Neuter, may be changed into the Impersonal of the Passive Voice, and the Nominative Case be put in the Ablative, with a Preposition.

1. *We disputed* [i. e. *it was disputed by us*] stiffly on both sides.

2. Notwithstanding we gained the Victory, we must own *the Enemy fought* [i. e. *it was fought by the Enemy*] resolutely.

3. *There is no safe standing for me* [i. e. *it is not safely stood by me*] on the Bank of a River, because I am apt to be giddy.

4. *They Wept* [i. e. *it was wept by them*] bitterly; when they laid their aged Father in the Grave.

General Observation on Verbs Impersonal.

The Pronoun It in English before Verbs Impersonal may be said to be the Nominative Case to these Verbs, as thereby is commonly implied the Thing, or, Business intended; as, It pleases me, placet mihi, that is Hoc negotium, or, hæc res placet mihi, this Business, or, this Thing pleases me. Sometimes the Sentence, or, the Infinitive Mood may also be said to be the Nominative Case to these Verbs.

Construction

Construction of PARTICIPLES.

Participia regunt casus suorum Verborum.

*P*articiples govern the Cases of those Verbs from which they are derived.

1. You will sometimes find a Man *accusing* some of Sedition, and others of Treason, whilst himself is *accused* by others of Lying and Perjury.

2. Praise is due to *Virtue*; and let Men remember the Punishment *prepared* for the Wicked.

3. When you *put* another in mind of [admoneo] his Duty; so do it, as not *forgetting* your own.

4. *Having done* your Duty, you may expect your Reward.

5. An Action *commended* by some, is often *blamed* by others.

6. My Master tells my Father, that I am *praised* by many, and *beloved* by all, for my Diligence and courteous Behaviour.

Participiis Passivæ vocis additur, &c.

*P*articiples of the Passive Voice, especially if they end in *dus*, more usually take the Dative Case after them.

1. Those

1. Those Verses have long since been *forgotten by me.*
2. That Man only remains unsatisfied, and he, I think, is *to be prevailed on by me.*
3. Hinder me not, for many Letters are this Day *to be written by me.*

Participia cùm fiunt Nomina, &c.

*P*articiples, when they are made Nouns, are called Participials, and take a Genitive Case after them.

1. He that is *unexperienced in Physic* should not profess himself a Physician.
2. Some Generals are *studious of Peace*, although they are brave, and not *unskilful of War.*
3. Men *impatient of Injuries* often sin by seeking Revenge.
4. He that is *lavish* [profusus] *of Good* is to be blamed; but the covetous Man is to be abhorred.

Exosus, perosus, pertæsus, activè, &c.

*T*HESE Participials, *exosus hating*, *perosus abhorring*, *pertæsus weary of*, having an Active Signification, require the Accusative Case after them.

1. *Hating the Cruelty* of those Barbarians, he was *weary of Life.*
2. Thieves, *abhorring the Light*, hide themselves in the Day-time.

Exosus

Exofus et perofus passivè significantia,
&c.

EXofus and perofus having a passive Signification, govern a Dative Case.

1. A learned Man is hated by none but Fools, nor is a good Man hated by any but Knaves.

2. A just Judge, hating Bribes and Covetousness, is abhorred by those whose Guilt prompts them to avoid the Stroke of Punishment.

Natus, prognatus, fatus, cretus, &c.

THE Participles, natus, prognatus, fatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, take the Ablative Case after them, and frequently without a Preposition.

1. Children born of brave and noble Parents, should not disgrace their Family by mean and ignoble Actions.

2. A Boy born [prognatus] of poor and honest Parents, if he be good, is more honourable, than he that is wicked, though he be sprung [editus] from the richest Man.

3. Marcus Tullius Cicero, the Roman Orator, was born [ortus] of an obscure Family.

4. Ajax thought it a Disgrace to him, that Ulysses, descended [creatus] from the Race of Sisyphus, should be compared to him.

Construction

Construction of A D V E R B S.

En et ecce, demonstrandī Adverbia, &c.

THESE Adverbs, *en and ecce*, signifying to shew, or, take notice of, take frequently a Nominative Case after them, and sometimes an Accusative.

I. Nominative.

1. *Lo, the Crime! Lo, the Cause!* Why a Fugitive accuseth his King, a Servant his Master.

2. *Behold the wonderful Love* of God towards Sinners! When they sincerely repent he forgiveth them.

II. An Accusative.

1. *Behold a miserable Man!* If Sorrow be the greatest Evil, he can be called most miserable.

2. I hear that you have called me, *Lo, here I am.*

En et ecce, exprobrandī soli Accusativo, &c.

EN and ecce denoting scorn, blame, or, upbraiding, take always the Accusative Case after them.

1. *Behold that ungrateful Man!* I saved his Life, and he seeks my Death.

2. *See that Man!* He strikes at the Reputation of his Neighbour, which is a certain Sign of a base Mind.

3. *Lo,*

3. Lo, the great Folly of Youth, that love Play before Learning.

Quædam Adverbia Loci, Temporis, &c.

Certain Adverbs of Place, Time, and Quantity, take a Genitive Case of the Noun that follows them.

I. Of Place; *as*, ubi, ubinam, *where*; nusquam *no where*, eò *thither*, longè *far*, quo *whither*, &c.

1. *Where in the World* [quò terrarum] is my Father gone? *Where* [ubinam gentium] shall I seek him?

2. I have travelled far and near, but can find my Brother *no where* [nusquam loci.]

3. No one knows *to what Part of the Earth* the Swallow goes in the Winter-time, and the Woodcock in the Summer.

4. Begin *at that Place* [eò loci] where you left off, and go on *to that Place* where the History ends.

5. I have Friends in the World, but they are *far off* [longè gentium.]

II. Of Time; *as*, nunc *now*, tunc, tum *then*, interea *in the mean time*, pridie *the Day before*, postridie *the Day after*, &c.

1. Formerly they bred up Children with great Severity; but *now-a-days* [nunc] they breed them up with too much Indulgence.

2. You blame me for not coming, but *at that Time* I was exceeding busy.

3. Though you a long while endeavoured to conceal

conceal yourself; yet *in the mean time* [interea loci] I knew of your Abode.

4. I came to my Father's House last *Thursday*, which was the *Day before the Day* you mentioned, and the *Day after* I went to *London*.

III. Of Quantity; *as*, parum *little*, satis *enough*, abundè *abundantly*, &c.

1. In abundance of Talk there is frequently *little Reason*, and sometimes *much Sin*.

2. He had *Time enough* for speaking, and *Eloquence enough* to attract the Attention of the Hearers.

3. He had *Abundance of Riches*, which often lead Men into Pride and Extravagance.

4. He was carried to that *Height* [eò] of *Impudence*, that he defied the Admonition of his Parents.

Quædam casus admittunt nominum, &c.

SOME Adverbs will have the same Case as the Noun from whence they are derived.

1. To live *agreeably* [convenienter] to Nature means no less than always to agree with Virtue.

2. He lives not *profitably to himself*, that lives *unprofitably to his Country*.

3. Many Scholars speak well, but my Friend speaks the most elegantly of all.

Adverbia diversitatis, *aliter*, *secus*, &c.

A Dverbs of diversity, or variety, *as*, *aliter* and *secus* otherwise; As also these

two Prepositions, and before, post after, are often joined to the Ablative Cases paulo, multo, &c.

1. He soon perceived the Cause would end *much otherwise* (multo aliter) than he at first expected.

2. The Arguments were the same on both sides, but divided *a little otherwise* (paulo secus) by me rather than by him.

3. They say, the Swan sings *a little before* her Death; I believe, *as much before* as after.

4. Concerning this Business it will appear *a little while hence* (paulo post) what are my Thoughts.

Instar et ergo adverbialiter.

INstar *like to, or, as big as, ergo for the sake of, when taken for Adverbs, have a Genitive Case after them.*

1. They built lately at *Woolwich, the Royal George, a Ship as big as a Castle.*

2. My Friend invited many to Dinner, but we came *for his sake* only.

Construction of CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctiones copulativæ et disjunctivæ,
&c.

Conjunctions join Nouns in the like Cases;
and Verbs in the same Moods and Tenses.

N

1. Be

1. Religion is the Foundation *and* Support of Morality.
2. A quick Death, *or*, a joyful Victory frequently happens in Battle.
3. Your Affairs are so distracted, that, as you write, they have neither Head *nor* Feet.
4. Nothing is so convenient for Adversity, *or*, Prosperity, *as* Friendship.
5. Young Men fall into Diseases more readily *than* old Men.
6. He denies any Man to be wise, *but* a good Man.
7. I will learn *and* study to do whatever my Master commandeth.
8. You will find no part of the Commonwealth which is not broken, *or*, weakened by Corruption, *or*, Self-interest.
9. This Weather is quite agreeable, it neither freezes *nor* thaws.

Nisi variæ constructionis ratio, &c.

*S*ometimes the Sense of the Construction requires the Nouns to be put in different Cases and Numbers, and the Verbs in different Moods and Tenses.

1. The Roman Youth studied either at Rome, or at Athens.
2. I yesterday bought a Horse for fifteen Pounds and more.
3. Drunkards are to be accused not only of Prodigality, or, of Folly, *but of both*.
4. Honesty is frequently praised, and, at the same Time, starves.

5. Corn

5. Corn was sold dear last Week, and will be sold dearer the next, if the Drought continues.

Quam sæpe intelligitur post, &c.

THE Conjunction *quam than*, is often understood after *amplius*, or, *plus more*; also after *minus less*; and the Substantive that follows is put in the Accusative Case.

1. At that Day were slain *more than two Thousand*, and not *less than four Thousand* were made Prisoners.

2. My Brother staid in the Country *above (more than) five Weeks*, before he returned to School.

Ne, an, num, dubitativæ, &c.

THE Conjunctions *ne, an, num whether*, being put doubtfully, or, indefinitely, require the Subjunctive Mood after them.

1. Some make a Doubt, *whether it be honest or base*, to put off bad Money received.

2. I know not *whether I ought* to brag of these Things, or not.

3. I went yesterday to Oxford, to see *whether my Friend was returned* to College.

Observe, *Ne, an, num*, in a Question, take the Indicative Mood of the Verb that follows.

1. See you not (*ne*) yet your Folly and Wickedness?

2. Is any Man living so wretched as I?

3. Tell me: Is your Father in the Country?

Dum pro dummodo et quousque, &c.

THE Conjunction *dum* for, *dummodo* so that, and *quousque* until, requires a Subjunctive Mood after it.

1. I regard not the Trouble, *so that* I benefit my Friend.

2. I am certain he will not return, *until* the Campaign *be ended*.

Qui causam significans, &c.

QUI, when it has the Force of *quia*, and signifies the cause why, has a Subjunctive Mood after it.

1. You was a mere Fool for giving Credit to (*qui credas*) those Letters.

2. It certainly was great Folly to trust that Man *who had deceived* you twice before.

Ut pro postquam, sicut, et quomodo, &c.

THE Conjunction *ut* when used for *postquam* after that, *sicut* as soon as, and *quomodo* how, take the Indicative Mood after it.

1. *After* (*ut*) I left the City, I wrote to you every Day.

2. *As soon as* *he had got in*, he drew his Sword in the midst of the Company.

3. I pray you observe *how* *he came upon me*, in the very nick of Time.

Observe,

Observe, *Ut* signifying that and although, requires the Subjunctive Mood after it.

1. It is the Office of Justice, *that* no one do an Injury to another.

2. *Tho'* Power be wanting, yet the Will is to be commended.

Omnes denique voces indefinitè positæ,
&c.

LASTLY, let it be noted, that all Words put indefinitely, as, *quis who, quantus how great, quotus how many*, require the Subjunctive Mood after them.

1. Little did I think, *to whom* I sent that Message.

2. *How great* he appears in his own Conceit, while others disregard him!

3. *How many* Reapers come from distant Countries in Harvest-time!

Construction of PREPOSITIONS.

Præpositio subaudita interdum facit, &c.

THE Ablative Case is often governed of a Preposition understood.

1. A good Master is *instead* of a Parent.

2. I live *in the Country*, and keep for the most part *in my House*.

3. Your Condition is most desirable, who are happy *in Children* of so great Virtue.

4. Vice often deceives us *under the Shape* of Virtue.

5. Time consists of *three Parts*, the past, present, and future.

6. Whilst these offend *with Darts*, those defend themselves *with Stones*.

7. A stout and wise Man is good *in Peace*, and better *in War*.

Præpositio in compositione eundem, &c.

A Preposition compounded with a Verb, sometimes governs the same Case which it governed when not in Composition.

1. When *David* had killed the Giant, *he* cut off (abscindo) his Head *from his Shoulders*.

2. When *I* had kept myself (abstineo) two Days *from Meat*, suddenly the Fever left me.

3. It is an easy Thing for a Man to bring himself into Trouble, but not so easy *to wind* (evolvere) himself *out of Trouble*.

4. Wisdom is always *too hard for* (prævaleo) *Strength*.

5. He that never goes *out of* (excedo) *his Bounds* of Duty, whilst he lives, will not fail of a Reward when *he dies* (vitâ excedo.)

Verba composita cum a, ab, ad, con, &c.

VERBS compounded with the Prepositions a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, and in, sometimes elegantly repeat the same Prepositions with their Cases.

1. Great

1. Great is the Grief when Friends are torn (avello) from Friends, Wives from their Husbands, Children from their Parents.

2. I never came to you, but I went away (abeo) from you more learned.

3. Thou drivest (adigo) me to Madness.

4. I will not contend with thee.

5. It is pleasant to look down from the Top of a Mountain into the Valleys.

6. Such generally go (evado) from the Schools of Philosophers as become useful in public Affairs.

7. It is a great Piece of Art to carve an Image out of Stone handsomely.

8. To run (incurro) with naked Breasts on drawn Swords, shews more of Courage than Sense.

In pro erga, contra, ad, &c.

THE Preposition *in*, when used for *erga* towards, *contra* against, *ad* to, and *supra* above, requires an Accusative Case.

1. Nature gives to Parents a tender and kind Love towards their Children.

2. I will say no worse against my Enemies, than "God forgive them."

3. So laugh, that your Laughter be not turned to your Disparagement.

4. Princes ought to remember that the Power of the Almighty is over Kings themselves.

Sub, cum ad tempus refertur, &c.

THE Preposition *sub*, when it relates to Time, or, Motion, commonly takes an Accusative Case after it.

1. About

1. *About Sun set* my Father will return out of the Country.

2. I declare the Ship is now *in Sight*; you may see it plainly.

Supra pro ultra accusativè, pro de, &c.

THE Preposition *super*, when put for *ultra* beyond, takes an Accusative Case; when for *de* concerning, an Ablative Case after it.

1. The *Turk* has spread his Empire *over Asia* and *Europe*, even as far as the utmost Borders of *Africa*.

2. Many and divers Reports, both true and false, have been spread abroad *concerning that Business*.

Tenus, ablativo et singulari, et plurali, &c.

THE Preposition *tenus* up to, or, as far as, is joined to the Ablative Case, both in the Singular and Plural Number; also to the Genitive Case only in the Plural Number; And note, that *tenus* is always put after the Noun.

1. My Brother fell into the Water *up to the Neck*.

2. A comely Coat reacheth from the Knees *up to the Shoulders*.

3. He will not easily disengage himself, who sticks in a Quagmire *up to the Knees*.

4. Many healthful Persons *as to their Bodies*, have sick Souls and wounded Consciences.

Construction of INTERJECTIONS.

Interjectiones non rarò sine casu, &c.

*I*nterjections are frequently without any Case after them.

1. *Alas!* How wretchedly have I cast away what I bestowed on thee!
2. *What!* (Hem!) must I tarry here two Days alone?
3. *Oh!* (Ohe!) say no more; there is enough already.

O exclamantis, nominativo, &c.

*T*HE Interjection O, when it denotes the speaking to a Person, takes the Vocative Case only; but when it denotes Admiration, it may be followed by the Nominative, Accusative, or, Vocative Case indifferently.

1. *O Sun! O Moon! O Stars!* (Nom.) of Heaven! What Wickedness is done on Earth? and yet these withdraw not their Light, nor refuse to shine.
2. *O fortunate Englishmen!* (Acc.) if they knew the Excellency of their own Government.
3. *O my dear Brother!* (Voc.) how necessary are Books to our Improvement in Learning!

HEU!

H E U! *cheu, and proh alas! ah! oh!*
may be joined either to the Nominative,
or, Accusative Case.

1. *Ah, pure Honesty! Ah, primitive Sincerity!*
 Where in the World shall I now seek them.

2. *Alas, wretched me!* who have done so great
 Wickedness.

3. *O the Grief!* that Men should love War bet-
 ter than Peace.

4. *Oh the Faith* of Magistrates! How often is
 innocency wronged.

Hei, et vae dativo junguntur.

H EI! *and vae alas! ah! woe! are join-*
ed to the Dative Case.

1. *Ah me!* What shall I say! What shall I do to
 preserve Peace and prevent War?

2. *Alas, wretched Man that I am!* Who shall
 deliver me from this Body of Death?

3. *Woe is me!* I cannot say my Task.



A N I N D E X Of W O R D S.

Note, *The following Index contains the English Words of the former Part, or, Preliminary Rules of these Examples only; and the Latin Words are distinguished in this Manner.*

1. *After Nouns Substantive, the Declensions are noted by Figures, and the Gender by Letters.*
2. *After Verbs, the Conjugation is noted by Figures; and the Voice of the Verb is distinguished by a Active, p Passive; also d denotes a Verb Deponent, n a Verb neuter.*
3. *Adjectives, Participles, Adverbs, Conjunctions and Prepositions, are also properly distinguished.*

TO abandon, <i>renuncio</i>, 1 a. To abhor, <i>abomino</i>, 1 d. <i>odi</i>, verb defect. To be abhorred, <i>invisus sum</i>, <i>invideor</i>, 2 p. To abide, <i>duro</i>, 1 a. <i>ma-</i> <i>neo</i>, 2 n. To be able, <i>possum</i>, v. irr. To abound, <i>abundo</i>, 1 a. About, <i>circum</i>, prep. acc.	A. Above, <i>supra</i>, prep. acc. Above, <i>superbus</i>, a, um, ad. Abroad, <i>peregre</i>; <i>foris</i>, adv. To abuse, <i>abutor</i>, 3 dep. According to, <i>secundum</i>, prep. acc. To be accused, <i>recriminor</i>, 1 p. To ache, <i>doleo</i>, 2 n. An Acorn, <i>Glans</i>, <i>dis</i>, 3 f. To
--	---

- To acquire, *paro*, 1 a. Air, *Æther*, *eris*, 3 m.
 To be acquitted, *absolvor*,
 3 p. Alexander, *dri*, pr. nom.
 An Action, *Factum*, *i*, 2 n. All, *omnis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
 Totus, *a*, *um*, adj.
 To add, *addo*, 3 a. Alone, *tantum*, adv.
 To admire, *admiror*, 1 d. The Alps, *Alpes*, *ium*, pl. f.
 To be admired, *laudor*, 1 p. An Altar, *Ara*, *e*, 1 f.
 To admonish, *moneo*, 2 n. Altho', *quavis*, adv.
 To adorn, *orno*, 1 a. Always, *semper*, adv.
 To be advanced, *evehor*,
 3 p. Am, *sum*, To be, *esse*.
 Adversity, *Res adversa*, pl. An Ambassador, *Legatus*,
 To advise, *moneo*, 2 n. *i*, 2 m.
 To be advised, *moneor*, 2 p. Ambition, *Ambitio*, *onis*, 3 f.
 Among, *inter*, prep. acc.
 An Affair, *Res*, *ei*, 5 f.
 Negotium, *i*, 2 n. And, *et*, *que*, conj.
 Affliction, *Afflictio*, *onis*; Angry, *iratus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Calamitas, *atis*, 3 f. To be angry, *irascor*, 3 d.
 To afford, *reddo*, 3 a; *præ*-Another, *alius*, *a*, *ud*, adj.
 beo, 2 a; *largior*, 4 d. To answer, *respondeo*, 2 n.
 An Affront, *Injuria*, *e*, 1 f. An Ant, *Formica*, *e*, 1 f.
 After, *post*, prep. acc. Anthony, *Antonius*, *i*, pr.
 Afterwards, *postea*, adv. nom.
 An other *alius*, *a*, *ud*, adj.
 Again, *rursum*, adv. Any, *ullus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Against, *contra*, prep. acc. Any-one, *quisvis*, pron.
 To agree, *concordo*, 1 a.
 convenio, 4 n. To appear, *appareo*, 2 n.
 Agreement of Opinion, An Apple, *Pomum*, *i*, 2 n.
 Consensio, *onis*, 3 f. Application, *Studium*, *i*, 2 n.
 Agriculture, *Agricoltura*, To be approved, *approbor*,
 e, 1 f. 1 p.

To arise, *exorior*, 4 p. An Auricle, *Auricula*, *æ*,
 To arm, *armo*, 1 a. 1 f.
 An Army, *Exercitus*, *us*, An Author, *Scriptor*, *oris*;
 4 m. *Author*, *oris*, 3 m.
 Arms, *Arma*, *orum*, pl. 2 n. Autumn, *Autumnus*, *i*, 2 m.
 An Arrow, *Calamus*, *i*, 2 m.
 Art, *Ars*, *tis*, 3 f.

B.

As, *tam*, *quam*, adv. THE Back, *Tergum*,
i, 2 n.

As far as, *usque*, prep. acc. Bad, *malus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

As well as, *ut*; *æque ac*, A Badge, *Signum*, *i*, 2 n.
 conj. To bake, *pinso*, 3 a.

To ascend, *ascendo*, 3 a. To be banished, *expellor*,
 To ask, *rogo*, 1 a. 3 p. *exulo*, 1 n.

An Ass, *Asinus*, *i*, 2 m. A Bank, *Ripa*, *æ*, 1 f.

To assert, *affirmo*, 1 a. To bark, *latro*, 1 a.

To assist, *adjuvo*, 1 a. Base, *vilis*; *turpis*, *e*, adj.
 Assistance, *Auxilium*, *i*, 2 3 art.

n. *Opera*, *æ*, 1 f. Basely, *inutiliter*, adv.

To assume, *sibi arrogare*, Battle, *Pugna*, *æ*, 1 f. *Præ-*
arogo, 1 a. *lium*, *ii*, 2 n.

At, *apud*, prep. acc.

To be, *esse*, v. irr.

At all, *unquam*, adv.

Beam of the Sun, *Jubar*,
aris, 3 n. *Radius Solis*.

At last, *demum*, adv.

At our House, *apud me*; A Beast, *Bestia*, *æ*, 1 f.
apud nos, pl. *Fera*, *æ*, 1 f.

To attempt, *conor*, 1 dep. To bear, or, suffer, *fero*,
 Attended, *concomitatus*, *a*, v. irr. *patior*, 3 dep.

um, adj. To be beaten, *verberor*, 1
p. vapulo, 1 n.

An Aunt, *Amita*, *æ*, 1 f. To be beaten down, *deji-*

To avoid, *evito*, 1 a. *fu-* *cior*, 3 p.
gio, 3 a.

O

Beauty,

- Beauty, *Forma*, *æ*, 1 f. Beyond, *trans*, prep. acc.
Pulchritudo, *inis*, 3 f.
 Beautiful, *formosus*, *a, um*; To bind, *ligo*, 1 a. *vincio*,
Pulcher, *ra, rum*, adj. 4 n.
 Because, *quia*, adv. A Bird, *Avis*, *is*, 3 f.
 To become, *fit*, v. irr. *esse*. Birth, *Natus*, *us*, 4 m. *Ge-*
 A Bee, *Apis*, *is*, 3 f. *nus, eris*, 3 n.
 To have been, *see* to be.
 Before, *ante*, prep. acc. Black, *niger*, *ra, rum*, adj.
 A Beggar, *Mendicus*, *i*, 2 m. To blame, *culpo*, 1 a.
 To begin, *incipio*, 3 a. Bleak, *frigidus*, *a, um*, adj.
 The Beginning, *Initium*, To be bleak, *frigesco*, 3 n.
ii, 2 n. To bleat, *ballo*, 1 a.
 Behaviour, *Gestus*, *us*, 4 m. Blessed, blest, *beatus*, *a,*
Mores, *um*, 3 pl. *um*, adj.
 Behind, *post*, prep. acc. Blessings, *bona, orum*, pl.
 To behold, *specto*, 1 a. Blind, *cacus*, *a, um*, adj.
 A Beholder, *Spectator*, *oris*, To blow, *fluo*, 1 a.
 3 m.
 To believe, *credo*, 3 a. To be born, *nascor*, 3 d.
 A Bell, *Tintinnabulum*, *i*, 2 To be borne, *feror*, v. irr.
 n. *indulgeor*, 2 p.
 To be beloved, *diligor*, 3 p. Body, *Corpus*, *oris*, 3 n.
 To bend, *tendo*, 3 a. cur-A Book, *Liber*, *ri*, 2 m.
vo, 1 a. To borrow, *mutuo accipe-*
 Beneath, *infra*, prep. acc. *re, accipio*, 3 a.
 Benevolent, *benevolus*, *a*, Both, *et*, conj.
um, adj. Both, *ambo*, *æ, o*, pl. *uter-*
 Besides, *præter*, prep. acc. *que, raque, rumque*, adj.
 Best, *optimus*, *a, um*, adj. Bottom (at the) *in imo*.
 To bestow, *dono*, 1 a. Bought, *see* to buy.
 To betray, *prodo*, 3 a. Bounty, *Benignitas*, *atis*, 3
 Better, *melior*, *oris*, adj. f.
 Between, *inter*, prep. acc. Bound, *see* to bind.
 A bow,

- A bow, *Arcus, ūs*, 4 m. To bury, *sepelio*, 4 a.
 A Boy, *Puer, ri*, 2 m. To be buried, *sepelior*, 4 p.
 A Brace, *par, aris*, 3 n. Business, *Negotium, i*, 2 n.
 To brag, *jaſto*, 1 n. *Res, ei*, 5 f.
 Brave, *fortis, e; magnanimus, a, um*, adj. But, *ſed, quin, niſi*, conj.
 Bravery, *Magnanimitas, a-tis*, 3 f. To buy, *emo*, 3 a.
 To bray, *rudo*, 3 n. By, *a, ab, abs*, prep. abl.
 Bread, *Panis, is*, 2 m. By, or nigh to, *juxta*, prep. acc.
 To break, *frango*, 3 a. By, or through, *per*, prep. acc.
 Brethren, *Fratres, um*, pl. C.
 3 m. **C**Æſar, *aris*, 3 m. pr. n.
 A Bridle, *Frænum, i*, 2 n. To cackle, *glacio*, 4 n.
 To bring, *fero*, v. irr. Calamity, *Res adverſæ*, pl.
 To bring forth, *produco*, 3 a. To call, *voco*, 1 a.
 3 a. *pario*, 3 a. A Camel, *Camelus, i*, 2 m.
 Briskly, *acriter*, adv. A Captain, *Dux, cis*, 3 c.
 A Brook, *Torrentis*, 3 m. Care, *Cara, æ*, 1 f.
 A Brother, *Frater, ris*, 3 m. To care, *curo*, 1 a.
 Brought, *ſee to bring*. Careful, *ſedulus, a, um*, adj.
 Brown, *ſuſcus, a, um*, adj. Careleſs, *inconfideratus, a, um*, adj.
 To build, *ædifico*, 1 a. To carry, *gero*, 3 a.
 To be built, *ædificor*, 1 p. A Carrier, *Portitor, oris*, 3 m.
 A Bull, *Taurus, i*, 2 m. A Caſtle, *Arx, cis*, 3 f.
 To burn, *uro, 3 a. ardeo*, 2 n. To catch, *arripio*, 3 a.
 A burning buſh, *flamma ignis*. To be caught, *deprehendor*, 3 p. *capior*, 1 p.
 To be burnt up, *exareſco*, 3 n. Caught, *captus, a, um*, adj.
 A Burthen, *Onus, eris*, 3 n. A Cauſe, *Cauſa, æ*, 1 f.
 Occaſio, *onis*, 3 f.

- Beauty, *Forma*, *æ*, 1 f. Beyond, *trans*, prep. acc.
Pulchritudo, *inis*, 3 f.
 Beautiful, *formosus*, *a, um*; To bind, *ligo*, 1 a. *vincio*,
Pulcher, *ra, rum*, adj. 4 n.
 Because, *quia*, adv. A Bird, *Avis*, *is*, 3 f.
 To become, *fit*, v. irr. *esse*. Birth, *Natus*, *us*, 4 m. *Ge-*
 A Bee, *Apis*, *is*, 3 f. *nus*, *eris*, 3 n.
 To have been, *see* to be.
 Before, *ante*, prep. acc. Black, *niger*, *ra, rum*, adj.
 A Beggar, *Mendicus*, *i*, 2 m. To blame, *culpo*, 1 a.
 To begin, *incipio*, 3 a. Bleak, *frigidus*, *a, um*, adj.
 The Beginning, *Initium*, To be bleak, *frigesco*, 3 n.
ii, 2 n. To bleat, *ballo*, 1 a.
 Behaviour, *Gestus*, *us*, 4 m. Blessed, blest, *beatus*, *a,*
Mores, *um*, 3 pl. *um*, adj.
 Behind, *post*, prep. acc. Blessings, *bona*, *orum*, pl.
 To behold, *specto*, 1 a. Blind, *cacus*, *a, um*, adj.
 A Beholder, *spectator*, *oris*, To blow, *flo*, 1 a.
 3 m.
 To believe, *credo*, 3 a. To be born, *nascor*, 3 d.
 A Bell, *Tintinnabulum*, *i*, 2 To be borne, *feror*, v. irr.
n. *indulgeor*, 2 p.
 To be beloved, *diligor*, 3 p. Body, *Corpus*, *oris*, 3 n.
 To bend, *tendo*, 3 a. *cur-* A Book, *Liber*, *ri*, 2 m. 1
vo, 1 a. To borrow, *mutuo accipe-*
 Beneath, *infra*, prep. acc. *re*, *accipio*, 3 a.
 Benevolent, *benevolus*, *a*, Both, *et*, conj.
um, adj. Both, *ambo*, *a, o*, pl. *uter-*
 Besides, *præter*, prep. acc. *que, ræque, rumque*, adj.
 Best, *optimus*, *a, um*, adj. Bottom (at the) *in imo*.
 To bestow, *dono*, 1 a. Bought, *see* to buy.
 To betray, *prodo*, 3 a. Bounty, *Benignitas*, *atis*, 3
 Better, *melior*, *oris*, adj. f.
 Between, *inter*, prep. acc. Bound, *see* to bind.
 A bow,

- A bow, *Arcus, ūs*, 4 m. To bury, *sepelio*, 4 a.
A Boy, *Puer, ri*, 2 m. To be buried, *sepelior*, 4 p.
Business, *Negotium, i*, 2 n.
A Brace, *par, aris*, 3 n. *Res, ei*, 5 f.
To brag, *jaſto*, 1 n. But, *ſed, quin, niſi*, conj.
Brave, *fortis, e; magnanimus, a, um*, adj. To buy, *emo*, 3 a.
Bravery, *Magnanimitas, a-tis*, 3 f. By, *a, ab, abs*, prep. abl.
By, or nigh to, *juxta*, prep. acc.
To bray, *rudo*, 3 n. By, or through, *per*, prep. acc.
Bread, *Panis, is*, 2 m.
To break, *frango*, 3 a.
Brethren, *Fratres, um*, pl. C.
3 m. **C**Æſar, *aris*, 3 m. pr. n.
A Bridle, *Frænum, i*, 2 n. To cackle, *glacio*, 4 n.
To bring, *fero*, v. irr. Calamity, *Res adverſæ*, pl.
To bring forth, *produco*, 3 a. To call, *voco*, 1 a.
3 a. *pario*, 3 a. A Camel, *Camelus, i*, 2 m.
Briskly, *acriter*, adv. A Captain, *Dux, cis*, 3 c.
A Brook, *Torrentis, tis*, 3 m. Care, *Cara, æ*, 1 f.
A Brother, *Frater, ris*, 3 m. To care, *curo*, 1 a.
Brought, *ſee to bring*. Careful, *ſcdulus, a, um*, adj.
Brown, *fuſcus, a, um*, adj. Careleſs, *inconfideratus, a, um*, adj.
To build, *ædifico*, 1 a. To carry, *gero*, 3 a.
To be built, *ædificor*, 1 p. A Carrier, *Portitor, oris*, 3 m.
A Bull, *Taurus, i*, 2 m. To burn, *uro, 3 a. ardeo*, 2 n.
A burning buſh, *flamma ignis*. To catch, *arripio*, 3 a.
To be burnt up, *exareſco*, 3 n. To be caught, *deprehenſor, 3 p. capior*, 1 p.
Caught, *captus, a, um*, adj.
A Burthen, *Onus, eris*, 3 n. A Cauſe, *Cauſa, æ*, 1 f.
Occaſio, *onis*, 3 f.

- To cease, *cesso*, 1 n. *desino*, To choose, chuse, *eligo*, 3
3 n. a.
Certain, *manifestus*; *eer-Chose*, see to choose.
tus, a, um, adj. Christ, *Christus*, i, 2 m.
A certain Person, *quidam*. Christian, *Christianus*, a,
um, adj.
Chamber, *Cubiculum*, i, 2 Christopher, *Christophorus*,
n. i, 2 m. pr. nom.
Change, (given to) *incon-*
stans, tis, adj. Cicero, *onis*, 3 m. pr. nom.
To change, *muto*, 1 a. A City, *Urbs*, is, 3 f. *Op-*
Character, *Fama*, æ, 1 f. *pidum*, i, 2 n.
Character, (to have a A Citizen, *Civis*, is, 3 c.
good) *benè audire au-*
dic, 4 a. To cloath. *vestio*, 4 m.
A Chariot, *Currus*, ūs, 4 m.
Charity, *Charitas*, atis, 3 f. A Cobler, *Sutor*, oris, 3 m.
To chatter, *deblatero*, 1 n. A Cock, *Gallus*, i, 2 m.
Cold, *Frigus*, oris, 3 n.
To chear, *animo*, 1 a. Cold, *frigidus*, a, um, adj.
Chearfully, *lætè*, adv. Colour, *Color*, oris, 2 m.
To cheat, *fraudo*, 1 a. To come, *venio*; *advenio*,
A Cheat, *Fraudator*, oris, 4 n.
3 m. Comfort, *Solatium*, ii, 2 n.
Cherishing, *fovens*, tis, p. To comfort, *consolor*, 1 d.
To command, *jubeo*, 2 a.
A Chick, *Pullus*, (*gallina-* *impero*, 1 a.
ceus) 2 m. A Commander, *Dux*, cis,
Chief, *summus*, a, um, adj. 3 c. *Imperator*, oris, 3 m.
A Child, *Infans*, tis, 3 c. To commend, *laudo*, 1 a.
Puer, ri, 2 m. Commendation, *Laus*, dis,
Childishly, *pueriliter*, adv. 3 f.
Children, *Liberi*, orum, pl. To commit, *committo*, 3 a.
2 m. *perpetro*, 1 a.

To

- To be committed, *mandor*, 1 f. [adj.]
 1 p. Content, *contentus*, *a*, *um*,
 A Companion, *Socius*, *ii*, To content, *placo*, 1 a.
 2 m. Comes, *itis*, 3 c. Contentment, *Æquanimi-*
 Company, *Societas*, *atis*, 3 f. *tas*, *atis*, 3 f. *Æquus a-*
 In comparison of, *præ*, *pr*, *nimus*; *Animi oblectatio*,
 To complain, *queror*, 3 p. 3 f.
 Complaint, Complaining, Contention, *Lis*, *litis*, 3 f.
Questus, *ûs*, 4 m. Contempt, *Contemptus*, *ûs*,
 To compleat, *perficio*, 3 a. 4 m.
 To conceal, *celo*, 1 a. Contemptible, *vilis*, *e*, adj.
 To be concealed, *occulto*, Contrary, *contrarius*, *a*,
 1 p. *um*, adj.
 To be self-conceited, *ni-* To contradict, *contradico*,
mium sibi placere; *pla-* 3 a.
ceo, 2 n. A Cook-maid, *Coqua*, *a*,
 To condemn, *damno*, 1 a. 1 f.
 Condition, *Sors*, *tis*, 3 f. Cool (to grow) *frigesco*, 3 n.
 Conduct (good) *Pruden-* Corn, *Seges*, *itis*, 3 f.
tia, *a*, 1 f. Corn (wheat) *Triticum*, *i*,
 To confess, *confiteor*, 2 d. 2 n.
 To conquer, *supero*, 1 a. To correct, *corrigo*, 3 a.
vinco, 3 a. Correction, *Supplicium*, *ii*,
 A Conqueror, *Victor*, *oris*, 2 n.
 3 m. To corrupt, *corrumpo*, 3 a.
 Conscience (a good) *Con-* *vitio*, 1 a.
scientia recta, 1 f. A Cover, *Tegmen*, *inis*, 3 n.
 Consciousness, *Conscientia*, To cover, *tego*, 3 a.
a, 1 f. To covet, *cupio*, 3 a.
 Consent, *Consensus*, *ûs*, 4 m. A covetous Man, *avarus*,
 Consequently, *continuo*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 adv. Covetousness, *Avaritia*, *a*,
 To consider, *considero*, 1 a. 1 f.
 Constancy, *Constantia*, *a*, Counsel, *Consilium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 O 3 A

- A Country, *Regio, onis, 3 f.* adj.
 The Country, *Rus, ris, 3 n.* A Cup, *Poculum, i, 2 n.*
 Country (one's own) *Pa-* Cursed, *maledictus, a, um,*
tria, æ, 1 f. part.
 Courage, *Maguanimitas,* Custom, *Mos, oris, 3 m.*
atis, 3 f. *Consuetudo, inis, 3 f.*
 A Cow, *Vacca, æ, 1 f.* To cut, *feco, 1 a.*
 A Coward, *Timidus, a, um,* To be cut down, *cædor, 3 p.*
 adj. To be cut off, *abscindor, 3*
 Cowardice, *Timiditas, atis,* p. *amputor, 1 p.*
 3 f.

D.

- Crafty, *cautus; calidus, a,* **T**O dance, *salto, 1 n.*
um, adj. Danger, *Periculum,*
 To create, *facio, 3 a.* *i, 2 n.*
 Creator, *Creator, oris, 3 m.* Dangerous, *periculosus, a,*
 A Creditor, *Creditor, oris,* *um, adj.*
 3 m. Darkness, *Obscuritas, atis,*
 To creep, *serpo, 3 n.* 3 f.
 A Crook, *Pedum, i, 2 n.* A Daughter, *Filia, æ, 1 f.*
 A Crop, *Messis, is, 3 f.* To dawb, *maculo, 1 a.*
 Crooked, *curvatus, a, um,* A Day, *Dies, ei, 5 f.*
 adj. To day, this day, *hodiè,*
 To crow, *cano, 3 a.* adv.
 A Crown, *Corona, æ, 1 f.*
Diadema, atis, 3 n. Death, *Mors, tis, 3 f.*
 To crown, *corono, 1 a.* Dear, *charus, a, um, adj.*
 To be crowned, *coronor,* A Debt, *Debitum, i, 2 n.*
 1 p. A Debtor, *Debitor, oris, 3*
 To cry, *lacrymo, 1 a. fleo,* m.
 2 n. To decay, *pereo, 4 n.*
 Cruel, *crudelis, e, adj.* To deceive, *fallo; decipio,*
 3 a.
 Cunning, *astutus, a, um,* To deck, *orno, 1 a.*

To

- To declare, *narro*, 1 a. in- To destroy, *devasto*, 1 a.
terdico, 3 a. *perdo*, 3 a.
 Defence, *Tutamen*, *inis*, 3 n. Destruction, *Strages*, *is*, 3 f.
 The Devil, *Diabolus*, *i*, 3
 To defend, *tueor*, 2 dep. m.
 A Defender, *Defensor*, o- Devouring, *rapax*, *acis*,
ris, 3 m. adj. 3 art.
 To dehort, *debortor*, 1 d.
dissuadeo, 2 a. To dictate, *dicto*, 1 a.
 To be delayed, *moror*, 1 p. To die, *mori*, 4 dep.
 To delight, *delecto*, 1 a. Difficult, *difficilis*, *e*, adj.
 Delightful, *gratus*, *a*, *um*, Difficulty, *Difficultas*, *atis*,
jucundus, *a*, *um*, adj. 3 f.
 To deliver, *trado*, 3 a. To dig, *fodio*, 3 a.
 To demand, *postulo*, 1 a. Diligent, *diligens*, *tis*, adj.
 Democritus, *i*, 2 m. pr. n. *Sedulus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Demosthenes, *is*, 3 m. pr. n. Diligence, *Diligentia*, *a*, 1 f.
 To deny, *nego*, 1 a. To dine, *prandeo*, 2 n.
 To depart, *discedo*, 3 n. Dinner, *Prandium*, *ii*, 2 n.
abeo, 4 n. Dirt, *Lutum*, *i*, 2 n.
 To be derided, *derideor*, Dirty, *cænosus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 2 p. To direct, *ordino*, 1 a.
 Deservedly, *merito*, adv. Discipline, *Disciplina*, *a*,
jure, abl. 1 f.
 Deserving, *dignus*, *a*, *um*, Discreet, *prudens*, *tis*, adj.
 adj. A Disease, *Morbus*, *i*, 2 m.
 Desire, *Desiderium*, *ii*, 2 n. Disgrace, *Dedecus*, *oris*, 3 n.
Cupido, *inis*, 3 f. Diskindness, (to do) incom-
 To desire, *cupio*, 3 a. *rogo*, *modo*, 1 a.
 1 a. To disoblige, *offendo*, 3 a.
 Despicable, *vilis*, *e*, adj. To dispatch, *expedio*, 4 a.
 To despise, *temno*, *psi*, 3 a. To be dispatched, *ablegor*,
 To be despised, *contemnor*, 1 p.
 3 p. To dispute, *disputo*, 1 a.
 To

- To displease, *displiceo*, 2 a. To dress, *orno*, 1. *colo*, 3 a.
offendo, 3 a. To drink, *poto*, 1. *bibo*, 3 n.
 To be displeased, *indignor*, Drink, *Potus*, *us*, 4 m.
 1 p. To drive, *ago*, 3 a. *pello*,
 To dispraise, *vitupero*, 1 a. - 3 a.
 To be distracted, *pertur-* Drove, *see* to drive.
bor, 1 p. To drown, *mergo*, *fi*, 3 a.
 Distress, *Miseria*, *a*, 1 f. To be drowned, *demergor*,
Difficultas, *atis*, 3 f. 3 p.
 A Ditch, (about a Town) Drunken, *ebrius*, *a, um*, adj.
Vallum, 1, 2 n. A Drunkard, *ebriosus*, *a*,
 Divine, *divinus*, *a, um, um*, adj.
cælestis, *e*, adj. Drunkenness, *Ebrietas*, *a-*
 To do, *facio*, 3 a. *tis*, 3 f.
 To do good, *benefacio*, 3 a. Dry, *aridus*, *a, um*, adj.
 Docil, *docilis*, *e*, adj.
 Doctrine, *Doctrina*, *a*, 1 f. A Due, *Debitum*, 1, 2 n.
 Doctor, *Doctor*, *oris*, 3 m. Dug, *see* to dig.
 A Dog, *Canis*, *is*, 3 c. Dulness, *Inertia*, *a*, 1 f.
 Dog-days, *Dies canicula-* Dumb, *mutus*, *a, um*, adj.
res, p. A Dunghill, *Sterquilinum*,
 Doings, *facinora*, *orum*, 11, 2 n.
 p. n. Duty, *Officium*, 11, 2 n.
 Dominion, *Imperium*, 11,
 2 n. E.
 A Door, *Porta*, *a*, 1 f. EACH other, *alter*,
 A Dove, *Columba*, *a*, 1 f. *alterius*.
 Dover, *Dubris*, *is*, 3 f. Eager, *vehemens*, *tis*, adj.
 To doubt, *dubito*, 1 a. An Eagle, *Aquila*, *a*, 1 c.
 A Dowry, *Dis*, *dotis*, 3 f. The Ear, *Auris*, *is*, 3 f.
 Early, *maturus*, *a, um*; 3
 To draw, *traho*, 3 a. *præcox*, *ocis*, adj.
 To draw nigh, *appropin-* The Earth, *Terra*, *a*, 1 f.
quo, 1 a. To ease, *levo*, 1 a.
 Easy,

- Easy, *facilis*, *e*, adj. An Enemy, *Hostis*, *is*, 3 c.
 Easy (to render) *facilito*, An Enemy, *Inimicus*, *a*,
 1 a. *um*, adj.
 To eat, *edo*, 3, v. irr. To engrave, *insculpo*, 3 a.
 To ennoble, *nobilito*, 1 a.
 An Edition, *Editio*, *onis*, Enough, *satis*, adv.
 3 f. To enrich, *dito*, 1 a.
 To entice, *allicio*, 3 a. *de-*
 An Egg, *Ovum*, *i*, 2 n. *linio*, 4 a.
 To entreat, *supplico*, 1 a.
 Either, *aut*, *vel*, conj. Envy, *Invidia*, *a*, 1 f.
 To envy, *invideo*, 2 a.
 Eloquence, *Facundia*, *a*,
 1 f. To escape, *vito*, 1 a. *fu-*
 Eloquent, *facundus*, *a*, *um*, *gio*, 3 a.
 adj. To establish, *stabilio*, 4 a.
 Else, *amplius*, adv. To esteem, *estimo*, 1 a.

 An Embassador, *Legatus*, Every, *singulus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 i, 2 n. Every one, *quisque*, adj.
 Evil, *malus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 To encamp, *castra ponere*; An Evil, *Malum*, *i*, 2 n.
 pono, 3 a.
 To enclose, *includo*, 3 a. To exalt, *eveho*, 3 a. *pro-*
 circumsepio, 4 a. *moveo*, 2 a.
 To encourage, *animo*, 1 a. An Example, *Exemplum*,
 Encouragement, *Incita-* *i*, 2 n.
 mentum, *i*; *Præmium*, Exceeding, *valdè*, adv.
 ii, 2 n. Excellent, *præstans*, *tis*;
 An End, *Finis*, *is*, 3 c. *eximius*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 To end, *finio*, 4 a. *termino*, To excuse, *excuso*, 1 a.
 1 a. To be excused, *excusor*, 1 p.
 To endeavour, *conor*, 1 d. To execute, *exsequor*, 3 d.
 tento, 1 a. *studeo*, 2 a. To exercise, *exerceo*, 2 a.
 To

- To be exercised, *occupor*, 1 p. To fear, *timeo*, 2 a.
 To expect, *expecto*, 1 a. To be fed, *pascor*, 3 d.
 To expel, *expello*; *abigo*, 3 a. To feign, *assimulo*, 1 a.
 Fervid, *fervidus*, a, um, adj.
 Fewer, *pauciores*, um, adj.
 To extol, *laudo*, 1 a. pl.
 The Eye, *Oculus*, i, 2 m. Fierce, *atrox*, *ocis*; *vehemens*, *tis*, adj. 3 art.
 Fierce Dog, *acer Canis*, 3c.
FABIUS, i, 2 m. pr. A Field, *Ager*, *gri*, 2 m.
 nom. A Fight, *Prælium*, ii, 2 n.
 A Face, *Facies*, ei, 5 f. To fight, *pugno*, 1 a.
 To fail, *deficio*, 5 n. To fill, *impleo*, 2 a.
 Fair, *pulcher*, ra, rum, adj. Filthy, *sordidus*; *ſædus*, a,
 Faithful, *Fidelis*, e; *fidus*, um, adj.
 a, um, adj. To find, *invenio*, 4 a.
 To fall, *cado*, 3 n. To find out, *deprehendo*, 3a.
 False, *improbis*, a, um, adj. To finish, *absolvo*, 3 a.
 Falshood, *Perfidia*, æ, 1 f. Finished, *perfectus*, a, um,
 Fame, *Fama*, æ, 1 f. part.
 Family, *Genus*, *eris*, 3 n. Fire, *Ignis*, is, 3 m.
 Famine, *Fames*, is, 3 f. First, *primus*, a, um, adj.
 Famous, *inclutus*, a, um; A Fir-tree, *Abies*, *etis*, 3 f.
celebris, e, adj. A Fish, *Piscis*, is, 3 m.
 A Farm, *Prædium*, i, 2 n. A Fisherman, *Piscator*, o-
 A Farmer, *Agricola*, æ, ic. ris, 3 m.
 Fat, *pinguis*, e, adj. 3 art. Fives, [to play at] *pila pal-*
 To fatten, *sagino*, 1 a. pin- *mari ludere*; *ludo*, 3 a.
guesfacio, 3 a. Flame, *Flamma*, æ, 1 f.
 A Father, *Pater*, *tris*, 3 m. To flatter, *adulor*, 1 d.
 To be fatigued, *fatigor*, 1p. Flattery, *adulatio*, *onis*, 3 f.
 A Fault, *Culpa*, æ, 1 f. Fled, *see to fly*.
 Fear, *Timor*, *oris*, 3 m. A Flock, *grex*, *gis*, 3 m.
Mctus, *As*, 4 m. *Agmen*, *inis*, 3 n.

To

- To flourish, *floro*, 2 n. Fought, *see* to fight.
 To flow, *fluo*, 3 n. Found, *see* to find.
 A Flower, *flos*, *oris*, 3 m. To be found out, *depre-*
 To fly [as a Bird] *volo*, *hendor*, 3 p.
 1 n. A Fountain, *Fons*, *tis*, 3 m.
 A Fowl, *Ales*, *is*, 3 c.
 Foaming, *spumans*, *tis*, part. A Fowler, *Auceps*, *cupis*,
 To fold, *plico*, 1 a. 3 c.
 To follow, *sequor*, 3 d. A Fox, *Vulpes*, *is*, 3 f.
 To follow after, *subsequor*,
 3 d. Fragrant, *fragrans*, *tis*, adj.
 Fond, *indulgens*, *tis*; *benig-* 3 art.
 nus, *a*, *um*, adj. France, *Gallia*, *a*, 1 f.
 Folly, *Stultitia*, *a*, 1 f. To freeze, *gelo*, 1 a.
 A Fool, *Stultus*, *i*, m. *Stul-* A Friend, *Amicus*, *i*, 2 m.
 tus, *a*, *um*, adj. Friendship, *Amicitia*, *a*, 1 f.
 Foolish, *stolidus*, *a*, *um*, From, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, prep. abl.
 adj. Frost, *Gelu*, indecl.
 Fool-hardiness, *Audacia*, Froward, *perversus*, *a*, *um*,
 a, 1 f. adj.
 A Foot, *Pes*, *dis*, 3 m. Fruit, *Fructus*, *us*, 4 m. Po-
 Foot Soldiers, *Pedites*, *um*, *mum*, *i*, 2 n.
 3 m. pl. Fruitful, *fæcundus*, *a*, *um*;
 For, *nam*, adv. *fertilis*, *e*, adj.
 To forbid, *veto*, 1 a. *pro-* To be fruitful, *abundo*, 1 n.
 hibeo, 2 n.
 To be forced, *cogor*, 3 p. Furious, *furiosus*; *rabidus*,
 The Forehead, *Frons*, *tis*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 3 f.
 A Forest, *Nemus*, *oris*, 3 n. G.
 To forget, *obliviscor*, 3 d. GAIN, *Lucrum*, *i*, 2 n.
 Forgetfulness, *Oblivio*, o- **G** To gain, *assequor*, 3
 nis, 3 f. d. *moveor*, 2 a.
 Form, *species*, *ei*, 3 p. A Garden, *Hortus*, *i*, 2 m.
 A Gar-

- A** Garment, *Vestis* is, 3 f. **A** Glutton, *Helluo*, onis, 3 m.
 Gave, *see* to give.
Gay, *nitidus*, a, um, adj. To gnaw, *rodo*, 3 a.
A General, *Imperator*, oris, 3 m. *Dux*, *ducis*, 3 m. To go, *eo*, 4 n.
Generous, *generosus*, a, um, adj. To go away, *abeo*, 4 n.
 To go before, *præcedo*, 3 n.
Generosity, *Liberalitas*, a-tis, 3 f. God, *Deus*, i, 2 n.
 Godly, *pius*, a, um, adj.
Gentle Showers, *lentæ plu-via*, arum, pl 1 f. Gold, *Aurum*, i, 2 n.
 Gone, *see* to go.
George, *Georgius*, i, 2. pr. Good, *bonus*; *probus*, a, um, adj.
 To get, *adipiscor*, 3 d. Good (subst.) *Commodum*, i, 2 n.
A Giant, *Gigas*, antis, 3 m. Good-will, *Benevolentia*, a, 1 f.
A Gift, *Donum*, i, 2 n. Good-news, *nuncius exoptatus*.
A Girl, *Puella*, a, 1 f. To do good, *benefacio*, 3 a.
 To give, *do*, 1 a. Goodness, *Bonitas*, atis, 3 f.
 To give over, *cessor*, 1 n. To be glad, *gaudeo*, 2 n. Good Deeds, *Benefacta*, 2 pl.
Given to change, *instabilis*, e, adj. 3 art. *lætor*, 1 d.
 To gladden, *lætifico*, 1 a. **A** Goose, *Anser*, eris, 3 m.
Glass, *Vitrum*, i, 2 n. Got, *acquisitus*, a, um, part.
A Glazier, *Vitriarius*, i, 2 m. To govern, *gubernare*; *impero*, 1 a.
 To glisten, *mico*, 1 n.
 To glitter, *fulgeo*, 2 n. Grace, *Gratia*, a, 1 f.
Glory, *Gloria*, *Fama*, a, 1 f. To grace, *orno*; *condecoro*, 1 a.
 Gracious,

- Gracious, *benignus*, *a, um*, Happy, *felix*, *icis*, adj. 3
adj. art.
- A Grammar, *Grammatica*, Happiness, *Felicitas*, *atis*,
æ, 1 f. 3 f.
- A Grandfather, *Avus*, *i*, Hard, *diligenter*, adv.
2 m. Hard, *durus*, *a, um*; *diffi-*
To grant, *concedo*, 3 a. *cilis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
- A Grape, *Uva*, *æ*, 1 f. Hardship, *Difficultas*, *atis*,
Grass, *Gramen*, *inis*, 3 n. 3 f.
- Great, *magnus*, *a, um*; *in-* A Hare, *Lepus*, *oris*, 3 m.
signis, *e*, adj. Harmless, *innocens*, *tis*; *in-*
Greatest, *summus*, *a, um*, *nocuus*, *a, um*, adj.
adj. A Harpy, *Harpyia*, *æ*, 1 f.
- Greatness, *Magnitudo*, *i-* To hasten, *festino*; *prope-*
nis, 3 f. *ro*, 1 a.
- Greatness of Mind, *Mag-* A Hat, *Pileus*, *ei*, 2 m.
nanimitas, *atis*, 3 f. A Hatter, *Pileo*, *onis*, 3 m.
- Green, *viridis*, *e*, adj. 3 art. To hate, *abominor*, 1 dep.
To grieve, *doleo*, 2 n. *odi*, ver. def.
- To grind, *molo*, 3 a. To have, *habeo*, 2 a.
- To groan, *gemo*, 3 n. To have been, *see to be*.
- The Ground, *Humus*, *i*, To have rather, *malo*, v. ir.
2 f. *Terra*, *æ*, 1 f. A Hawk, *Accipiter*, *ris*, 3
To grow, *cresco*, 3 n. m.
- To grow cool, *frigesco*, 3
n. He, *ille*, *ius*, pron.
- To grunt, *grunnio*, 4 n. The Head, *Caput*, *itis*, 3 n.
To heal, *sano*, 1 a.
- H. To be healed, *convalesco*, 3
a.
- TO halt, *claudico*, 1 Health, *Valetudo*, *inis*, 3 f.
n. To hear, *audio*, 4 a.
- The Hand, *Manus*, *ûs*, 4 f. To hearken, *ausculto*, 1 a.
- Hannibal, *alis*, 3 m. pr. n. The Heart, *Cor*, *dis*, 3 n.
- P Heartily,

- Heartily, *sincerè*, adv. *acri* Honesty, *Probitas*; *Honest-*
appetitu, abl. *tas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Heat, *Calor*, *oris*, 3 m. Honour, *Honor*, *oris*, 3 m.
Heaven, *Cælum*, *i*, 2 n. To honour, *honoro*, 1 a.
Heavenly, *cælestis*, *e*, adj. To be honoured, *veneror*,
3 art. 1 p.
Heavy, *gravis*, *e*, adj. 3 ar. Honourable, *honorabilis*, *e*,
Help, *Auxilium*, *i*, 2 n. adj. 3 art.
To help, *auxilior*, 1 dep. A Hook, *Hamus*, *i*, 2 m.
A Hen, *Gallina*, *a*, 1 f. Hope, *Spes*, *spei*, 5 f.
Henry, *Henricus*, *i*, 2 m. To hope, *spero*, 1 a.
pr. n. Horace, *Horatius*, *ii*, 2 m.
Heraclitus, *i*, 2 m. pr. n. pr. n.
A Herald, *Caduceator*, *o*-A Horn, *Cornu*, ind. *Cór-*
ris, 3 m. *nua*, *um*, pl. n.
A Herring, *Halec*, *ecis*, 3 A Horse, *Equus*, *i*, 2 m.
f. & n. The Horse, (Soldiers) *E-*
A Herb, *Herba*, *a*, 1 f. *quites*, *um*, pl.
A Hero, *Heros*, *is*, 3 m. A Horse's Hoof, *Unguis*,
is, 3 m.
High, *altus*, *a*, *um*, adj. Hot, *calidus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
His own, *suus*, *a*, *um*, pr. To be very hot, *aftuo*, 1 n.
adj. A Hound, *Canis venaticus*.
Him, her, *see* he. An Hour, *Hora*, *a*, 1 f.
History, *Historia*, *a*, 1 f. A House, *Domus*, *i*, 2 f.
How, *quomodò*, adv.
A Hog, *Porcus*, *i*, 2 m. To howl, *ululo*, 1 n.
To hold, *teneo*, 2 a.
To hold one's Tongue, Human, *humanus*, *a*, *um*,
taceo, 2 n. adj.
Holy, *pius*, *a*, *um*, adj. Humble, *humilis*, *e*, adj.
At home, *domi*, adv. 3 art. *submissus*, *a*, *um*,
Honest, *honestus*; *probus*, adj.
a, *um*, adj.

Hundredth,

- Hundredth, *centesimus*, *a*, Immoderate, *profusus*, *a*,
um, adj. *um*, adj.
- Hungry, *esuriens*, *tis*, part. Immortal, *immortalis*, *e*,
 To hunt, *venor*, 1 dep. adj. 3 art.
- A Huntsman, *Venator*, *o*-Impertinence, *Ineptia*, *a*,
ris, 3 m. *rum*, 1 f. pl.
- To hurt, *noceo*, 2 a. *lædo*, Impious, *impius*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 3 a. Impunity, *Impunitas*, *atis*,
 Hurtful, *noxius*, *a*, *um*, adj. 3 f.
- A Husband, *Maritus*, *i*, 2
 m. *vir*, *i*, 2 m. Inconvenient, *incommodus*,
 A Husbandman, *Agricola*, *a*, *um*, adj.
æ, 1 m. & f. Increasing, *crescens*, *tis*,
 part. 3 art.
- I.
- To excite, *incito*, 1 a.
- I** *Ego*, pron. Incurable, *insanabilis*, *e*,
 James, *Jacobus*, *i*, 2 adj. 3 art.
 m. pr. n. Ingenious, *acutus*, *a*, *um*,
 Jarring, *luctans*, *tis*, part. adj.
- Industry, *Diligentia*, *æ*, 1 f.
- Idle, *ignavus*, *a*, *um*; neg. Industrious, *diligens*, *tis*;
ligens, *tis*, adj. *sedulus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
- Idleness, *Ignavia*, *æ*, 1 f. An Infant, *Infans*, *tis*, 3 c.
- Infectious, *pestiferus*, *a*,
 Jerusalem, *Hierosolyma*, *æ*, *um*, adj.
 1 f. An Inhabitant, *Incola*, *æ*,
 Jewel, *Gemma*, *æ*, 1 f. 1 c.
- Infinite, *infinitus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
- If, *si*, conj. To injure, *lædo*, 3 a.
- Injury, *Injuria*, *æ*, 1 f.
- Ignorance, *Ignorantia*, *æ*, Iniquity, *Iniquitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 1 f. Ink, *Atramentum*, *i*, 2 n.
- Innocence, *Innocentia*, *æ*,
 To imitate, *imitor*, 1 dep. 1 f.
- P 2
- Innocent,

Innocent, *innocens, tis*; *in-*Just, *justus*; *probus, a, um,*
noxius, a, um, adj. adj.

To intend, *intendo*, 3 a. Justice, *Iustitia, æ*, 1 f.

Intention, (good) *recta voluntas, atis*, 3 f. Justly, *jure*; *merito*, adv.

Into, *in*, prep. acc.

K.

Instead of, *loco*; *pro*, pr.

To instruct, *erudio*, 4 a.

Instruction, *Eruditio, onis*,

3 f.

To intreat, *rogo*, 1 a.

To invade, *invado*, 3 a.

In vain, *frustrà*, adv.

To invite, *invito*, 1 a.

A Kennel, *Canalis, is*,
3 c.

To kill, *occido*, 3 a.

Kind, *benignus, a, um*, adj.

A Kindness, *Beneficium, i*,

2 n.

A King, *Rex, regis*, 3 m.

A Kingdom, *Regnum, i*, 2

n.

John, *Johannes, is*, 3 m. To kiss, *osculor*, 1 dep.

pr. n.

To join, *jungo*, 3 a.

A Journey, *Iter, itineris*,

3 n.

A Knave, *Fraudator, oris*,

3 m.

Knavery, *Versutia, æ*, 1 f.

Knees, *Genua, uum*, pl. n.

To knit, *necto*, 3 n.

To know, *scio*, 4 a. cog-

nosco, 3 a.

An Island, *Insula, æ*, 1 f.

Israel, *elis*, 3 m.

To know not, *nescio*, 4 a.

Knowledge, *Scientia, æ*, 1

f.

Italy, *Italia, æ*, 1 f.

A Judge, *Judex, icis*, 3 m.

To judge, *judico*, 1 a.

Judgment, *Judicium, i*, 2

n.

Julius Cæsar, *aris*, pr. n.

L.

Aborious, *laboriosus*,

L *a, um*; *diligens, tis*,

adj. 3 art.

Labour, *Labor, oris*, 3 m.

To labour, *laboro*, 1 a & n.

A Lamb,

- A Lamb, *Agnus*, *i*, 2 m. Leave, *Venia*, *æ*, 1 f.
 To lament, *deploro*, 1 a. To leave, *relinquo*, 3 a.
 Land, *Tellus*, *uris*, 3 f. Ter- To leave off, *desino*, 3 n.
ra, *æ*, 1 f. *Ager*, *ri*, 2 m. To be led, *ducor*, 3 p.
 A Landlord, *Dominus præ-* Left (to leave) *lego*, 1 a.
dii, *domûs*. To lend, *commodo*, 1 a.
 Large, *largus*; *magnus*, *a*, Less, *minor*, *oris*, adj.
um, adj. To lesson, *minuo*, *ui*, 3 a.
 Last, *ultimus*, *a*, *um*, adj. A lesson, *Lectio*, *onis*, 3 f.
 Last, (a Cobler's) *Crepida*, A Letter, *Epistola*, *æ*, 1 f.
æ, 1 f. *Litera*, *arum*, pl. 1 f.
 At last, *denum*, adv.
 Lasting, *firmus*, *a*, *um*, adj. Liberty, *Libertas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 To laugh, *rideo*, *fi*, 2 n. Liberal, *liberalis*, *e*, adj.
 Law, *Lex*, *legis*, 3 f. Liberality, *Liberalitas*, *a-*
 A Lawyer, *Advocatus*, *i*, *tis*; *Benignitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 2 m. *Benevolentia*, *æ*, 1 f.
 To lay down, *succumbo*, 3 n. To lick, *lambo*, 3 a.
 To lay waste, *spolio*, 1 a. To lie, *jaceo*, 2 n.
devasto, 1 a. To lie down, *succumbo*, 3 n.
 Lazy, *ignavus*, *a*, *um*, adj. Lies (situated) *positus*, *a*,
 Laziness, *inertia*, *æ*, 1 f. *um*, part.
 Life, living, *Vita*, *æ*, 1 f.
 To lead, *duco*, 3 a. Like, *similis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
 Lean, *macer*, *era*, *erum*, adj. To like, *amo*, 1 a. *volo*, irr.
 To leap, *salio*, 4 n. *salto*, Likeness, *Similitudo*, *inis*,
 1 a. 3 f.
 To learn, *diseo*, 3 a. A Limb, *Membrum*, *i*, 2 n.
 Learned, *doctus*; *eruditus*, A Lion, *Leo*, *onis*, 3 m.
a, *um*, adj. Little, *parvus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Learning, *Doctrina*, *æ*, 1 f. To live, *vivo*, 3 n.
Litera, *arum*, pl. 1 f. To tell lies, *or*, stories,
 Least, *minimus*, *a*, *um*, adj. *mentior*, 4 dep.
 The least, *minimè*, adv.

- A Load (of a Cart) *Ve-* A Magistrate, *Magistratus*,
bes, is, 3 f. *us, 4 m.*
 Lofty, *sublimis, e, adj. 3 ar.* Magnificent, *splendidus* ;
 London, *Londinum, i, 2 n.* *magnificus, a, um, adj.*
 Long, *longus, a, um, adj.* A Magpye, *Pica, æ, 1 f.*
 Long, *diu, longer, diutius, A Maiden, Virgo, inis, 3 f.*
adv. To make, *facio, 3 a.*
 To look red, *rubescō, 3 n.* To make a noise, *strepo*,
 The Lord, *Dominus, i, 2 n.* *obstrepo, 3 n.*
 To lose, *perdo, 3 a.* Maker, *Creator, oris, 3 m.*
 A loss, *Damnum, i, 2 n.* A Malefactor, *Sons, tis, 3 m.*
 Lost, *see to lose.* A Man, *Homo, inis, 3 c.*
 Lot, *Sors, tis, 3 f.* *Vir, i, 2 m.*
 Love, *Amicitia, æ, 1 f.* Manners, *Mores, um, pl. m.*
amor, is, 3 m. Many, *multus, a, um, adj.*
 To love, *amo, 1 a.* Marble, *Marmor, oris, 3 n.*
 The Love, *Desiderium, i, 2 n.* To march, *proficiscor* ; *gra-*
dior, 3 d.
 To be loved, *amor, 1 p.* Market, *Forum, i, 2 n.*
 A Lover, *Amator, oris, 3 m.* Marriage, *Conjugium, i, 2 n.*
 To marry, *uxorem ducere* ;
 Low, *humilis, e, adj. 3 art.* *nubo, 3 a.*
 To low, *mugio, 4 n.* A Martyr, *Martyr, ris, 3 c.*
 Lower, *inferior, oris, adj.* A Master, *Magister, ri, 2*
 Loyal, *fidelis, e, adj. 3 art.* *m. Præceptor, oris, 3 m.*
 A Master of a Family, *he-*
 Luke, *Lucas, æ, 1 m. pr. n.* *rus, i, 2 m. Paterfami-*
 Luxury, *Luxuria, æ, 1 f.* *lias, æ, 1 m.*
 Matter, *Res, ei, 5 f. Nego-*
 A Lye, *Mendacium, i, 2 n.* *tium, i, 2 n.*
 The Matter, *Lis, litis, 3 f.*

M.

MAD, *insanus, a, um* ; A Meadow, *Pratum, i, 2 n.*
decem, tis, adj. 3 art. Meat, *Cibus, i, 2 m.*

Meat

- Meat and Drink, *Victus*, To do mischief, *damnum*,
is, 4 m. *inferre*; *infero*, v. irr.
Means, (by any) *ullo modo*. Mischievous, *noxius*, a, um,
A Mechanic, *Faber*, ri, 2 adj.
m. Miserable, *infelix*, icis, adj.
To meet, *obvenio*, 4 n. ob- 3 art.
viam ire, Misery, *Miseria*, æ, 1 f.
To meet together, *conve-* A Misfortune, *Infortuni-*
nio, 4 n. *um*, i, 2 n.
To mend, *reparo*, 1 a. Misfortunes (under) *in re-*
A Merchant, *Mercator*, o- *bus adversis*.
ris, 3 m. Mistress, *Hora*, æ, 1 f.
Merchant-ships, *Naves*, o- To mitigate, *lenio*, 4 a.
nerariæ, pl.
Merchandize, *Mercatura*, Moderation, *Moderatio*, o-
æ, 1 f. *nis*, 3 f.
Mercy, *Misericordia*, æ, 1 Modesty, *Modestia*; *Vere-*
f. *cundia*, æ, 1 f.
Merciful, *Misericors*, dis; Money, *Pecunia*, æ, 1 f.
clemens, tis, adj. 3 art. The Moon, *Luna*, æ, 1 f.
Merry, *Hilaris*, e, adj. 3 Moses, *is*, 3 m. pr. n.
art. A Mother, *Mater*, tris, 3 f.
Messenger, *Nuncius*, i, 2 n. Morning (in the) *mane*,
Metal, *Metallum*, i, 2 n. adv.
To-morrow, *cràs*, adv.
Mighty, *potens*; *valens*, tis, To move, *moveo*, 2 n.
adj. 3 art. To mourn, *mæreo*, 2 n.
Milk, *Lac*, *lactis*, 3 n. A Mountain, *Mons*, tis, 3
Milton, *Miltonus*, i, pr. n. m.
The Mind, *Mens*, tis, 3 f. A Mouse, *Mus*, ris, 3 m.
Animus, i, 2 m. A Mouth, *Os*, *oris*, 3 n.
Mindful, *memor*, *oris*, adj. To mow, *meto*, *messui*, 3 a.
3 art. A Mower, *Messor*, *oris*, 3
m.

Much,

- Much, *multum*, adv. Never, *nunquam*, adv.
 A Murderer, *Intersector*, o- New, *novus*, a, um, adj.
 ris, 3 m. *Sicarius*, ii, 2 Newly, *nuper*, adv.
 m. News, *Rumor*, oris, 3 m.
 To be murdered, *interfi-* *Nuncius*, ii, 2 m.
 cior, 3 p. A Newsmen, *Famigerator*,
 My, mine, *meus*, a, um, pr. oris, 3 m.
 Myself, *me*, pron. poss.
 A Mystery, *Arcahum*, i, 2 In the nick of Time, *In*
 n. *articulo temporis*.
 N. Nigh, *propè*, prep. acc.
 In the Night, *noctu*.
 A Name, *Nomen*, inis, Nimble, *agilis*, e; *velox*,
 3 n. *ocis*, adj. 3 art.
 A good Name, *Fama ho-*
 nesta, 1 f. Nobility, *Nobilitas*, atis, 3
 To be named, *nominor*, 1 f.
 p. Noble, *nobilis*, e; *libera-*
 A Nation, *Natio*, onis; *lis*, e, adj.
 Gens, tis, 3 f. Noise, *Clangor*, oris, 3 m.
 Nature, *Natura*, a, 1 f. *Strepitus*, us, 4 m.
 Navigation, *Navigatio*, o- None, *nullus*, a, um, adj.
 nis, 3 f. Nor, *nec*, conj.
 Naughty, *malus*, a, um, adj. The Nose, *Nasus*, i, 2 m.
 Not, *non*, adv.
 Necessary, *necessarius*, a, Note, (in Music) *Modus*, i,
 um, adj. 2 m.
 The Neck, *Collum*, i, 2 n. Nothing, *nihil*, indec.
 To neglect, *negligo*, 3 a. Notice, *Monitio*, onis, 3 f.
 To neigh, *binnio*, 4 n. To be taken notice of, *ob-*
 A Neighbour, *Vicinus*, i, *servo*, 1 a.
 2 m. To ~~Nourish~~ *Nutrio*, a. a.
 ~~nourish~~ Now, *nunc*, adv.
 Neither, *nec*, conj. A Nurse, *Nutrix*, icis, 3 f.
 A Net, *Rete*, is, 3 n. An.

- O. To open, *operio*, 4 n.
- A** N Oak, *Quercus*, *ûs*, 4 f. To be opened, *referor*, 1 p.
- Obedience, *Obedientia*, *æ*, 1 f. Opinion, *Opinio*, *onis*, 3 f.
- To obey, *parco*, 2 n. *obe-* *Judicium*, *ii*, 2 n. *Sen-*
dia, 4 n. *tentia*, *æ*, 1 f.
- To be obeyed, *servor*, 1 f. Opportunity, *Occasio*, *onis*, 3 f.
- To observe, *obseruo*, 1 a. To oppress, *opprimo*, 3 a.
- To be observed, *notor*, 1 p. An Orator, *Orator*, *oris*, 3
- Obstinate, *pertinax*, *acis*, m. An Orchard, *Pomarium*, *ii*, 2 n.
- adj. 3 art. Of (concerning) *de*, prep. Order, *Ordo*, *inis*, 3 m.
- To offend, *offendo*, 3 a. An Order, *Præceptum*, *i*, 2 n.
- An Offence, *Dilectum*, *i*, 2 n. To order, *statuo*, 3 a.
- To offer, *offero*, v. irr. An Ornament, *Ornamentum*, *i*, 2 n.
- Office, *Officium*, *ii*, 2 n. An Officer, *Dux*, *cis*, 3 c.
- Often, sometimes, *sæpè*, Other, *alius*, *a*, *um*, adj. adv.
- To overcome, *vinco*, 3 a.
- Old, *antiquus*, *a*, *um*, adj. To overflow, *inundo*, 1 a.
- An old Man, *Senex*, *is*, 3 c. Ought, to owe, *debeo*, 2 n.
- An old Woman, *Vetula*, *æ*, 1 f. Ought, *oportet*, v. imperf.
- Old Age, *Senectus*, *utis*, 3 f. Our, *noſter*, *ra*, *rum*, adj.
- On this ſide, *cis*, prep. acc. His own, *ſuus*, *a*, *um*, pr. adj.
- One, *unus*, *a*, *um*, adj. Only, *unicus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
- Only, *tantum*, adv. An Ox, *Bos*, *vis*, 3 c.

Pagan,

- P. To perform, *præsto*, 1 a.
Pagan, *Ethnicus*, *a*, *um*, To permit, *fino*; *permitto*,
 adj. 3 a.
 Pain, *Dolor*, *oris*, 3 m. To perpetrate, *patro*, 1 a.
 Pains, *Labor*, *oris*, 3 m. To persuade, *suadeo*, 2 a.
 Painful, *laboriosus*, *a*, *um*, To persecute, *exagito*, 1 a.
 adj. A Persecutor, *Oppugnator*,
 To paint, *pingo*, 3 a. *oris*, 3 m.
 Paradise, *Paradisus*, *i*, 2 m. Person, *Persona*, *a*, 1 f.
 Pardon, *Venia*, *a*, 1 f. To pervert, *corrumpo*, 3.
 To pardon, *condono*, *avi*, *depravo*, 1 a.
 1 a. Peter, *Petrus*, *i*, prop. n.
 A Parent, *Parens*, *tis*, 3 c.
 A Parrot, *Psittacus*, *i*, 2 m. Pharaoh, *onis*, m. prop. n.
 A Partridge, *Perdix*, *icis*, A Philosopher, *Philosophus*,
 3 f. *i*, 2 m.
 Passage, *Transitus*, *ûs*, 4 m. A Physician, *Medicus*, *i*, 2
 To pass, *perago*, 3 a. m.
 To pass away, *prætereo*, 4 Philip, *Philippus*, *i*, pr. n.
 a.
 Passion, (Anger, *Ira*, *a*, A Pigeon, *Columba*, *a*, 1 f.
 1 f. Piety, *Pietas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 Passions, *Animi impetus*, *ûs*, A Pig, *Porcellus*, *i*, 2 m.
 4 m. Pious, *pious*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Past, *præteritus*, *a*, *um*,
 part. A Place, *Locus*, *i*, 2 m.
 Patience, *Patientia*, *a*, 1 f. Plain, *planus*; *apertus*, *a*,
 Patiently, *patienter*, adv. *um*, adj.
 Paul, *Paulus*, *i*, pr. n. A Planet, *Planeta*, *a*, 1 m.
 To plant, *fero*, *vi*, 3 a.
 Peace, *Pax*, *cis*, 3 f. Plato, *onis*, pr. n. 3 m.
 A Pearl, *Margarita*, *a*, 1 f. Play, *Ludus*, *i*, 2 m.
 People, *Populus*, *i*, 2 m. To play, *ludo*, 3 a.
 To perceive, *sentio*, 4 a. To plead, *ago*, 3 a.

To

- To please, *placeo*, 2 n. Practice, *Ufus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
Pleasant, pleasing, *gratus*; *Exercitatio*, *onis*; *Con-*
jucundus, *a*, *um*, adj. *suetudo*, *inis*, 3 f.
Pleasure, *Voluptas*, *atis*, 3 f. Praise, *Laus*, *dis*, 3 f.
f. To praise, *laudo*, 1 a.
To do a pleasure, *commo-* To prate, *garrio*, 4 n.
do, 1 a. To pray, *oro*, 1 a. *precor*,
Plenty, *Copia*, *a*, 1 f. 1 d.
To plough, *aro*, 1 a. Prayer, *Preces*, *um*, pl. f.
A Ploughman, *Arator*, *o-* To preach, *concionor*, 1 d.
ris, 3 m. A Preacher, *Concionator*, *o-*
A Plumb, *Prunum*, *i*, 2 n. *ris*, 3 m.
To plunder, *spolio*, 1 a. Precious, *preciosus*, *a*, *um*,
adj.
A Poet, *Poëta*, *a*, 1 m. To prepare, *paro*, 1 a.
Policy, *astutia*, *a*, 1 f. To prescribe, *præscribo*, 3
To be polished, *excolor*, 3 a.
p. Present, (to make a) *Do-*
Poor, *pauper*, adj. *num conferre*.
A poor Man, *pauper*, *eris*, To preserve, *conseruo*, 1 a.
3 c. To press, *premo*, *ssi*, 3 a.
A Portion, *Dos*, *dotis*, 3 f. To presume, *præfido*, 3.
To possess, *possideo*; *tenco*, *sibi arrogare*.
2 a. To prevail, *supero*, 1 a.
A Postman, *Tabellarius*, *ii*, Pride, *Superbia*, *a*, 1 f.
2 m. Primitive, *primus*, *a*, *um*,
Potent, *potens*, *tis*, adj. 3 ar. adj.
Pottage, *Pulmentum*, *i*, 2 n. Privilege, *Privilegium*, *i*,
Poverty, *Paupertas*, *atis*, 3 2 n.
f. Probity, *Probitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
Power, *Potentia*, *a*, 1 f. Proceeding, *Processus*, *ûs*,
Vis, *vis*, 3 f. 4 m.
In the power of, *penes*, To procure, *paro*; *conci-*
prep. *lio*, 1 a.
Prodigality,

- Prodigality, *Effusio, onis*, Provocation, *irritamentum*,
3 f. i, 2 n.
- A Prodigy, *Prodigium, ii*, To provoke, *provoco*, 1 a.
2 n. Prudence, *Prudentia, æ*, 1 f.
- Professed, *declaratus, a, um*, Prudent, *prudens, tis*, adj.
part. 3 art.
- To profit, *profum, prodesse*.
- Progress, *Proficiens*; Pro-Public, *publicus, a, um*, adj.
gressus, us, 4 m. To punish, *punio*, 4. casti-
Progress (to make) Pro- go, 1 a.
ficere, 3 a. Punishment, *Pæna, æ*, 1 f.
- To promise, *promitto*, 3 a. To purchase, *acquirō*, 3 a.
- A Promise, *Promissum, i*, Pure, *purus, a, um*, adj.
2 n. A Purpose, *Consilium, i*;
To keep promise, *servare Propositum, i*, 2 n.
fidem. To no purpose, *nequic-*
- To pronounce, *pronuncio, quàm*, adv.
1 a. A Purse, *Crumena, æ*, 1 f.
- To prop, *fulcio*, 4 a. To pursue, *persequor*, 3 d.
- Properly, *propriè*, adv. To put, *pono*, 3 a.
- To prosper, *floreo*, 2 n.
- Prosperity, *Prosperitas, a-*
tis, 3 f. *Res secundæ*, 5 pl.
- To protect, *defendo*, 3 a. **T**O quarrel, *litigo*, 1
a.
- A Protector, *Defensor, o-* A Queen, *Regina, æ*, 1 f.
ris, 3 m. A Question, *dubitatio, onis*,
3 f.
- To prove, *fio*, v. irr.
- To provide, *paro*, 1 a. Question (to be called in)
Provident, *cautus, a, um*, *postulari*.
adj. Quickly, *citò*, adv.
- Providence of God, Pro- Quiet, (sub.) *Quies, etis*, 3 f.
videntia divina. *Tranquillitas, atis*, 3 f.
- Private, *privatus, a, um*, Quietly, *quietè*, adv.
adj. Quietness, *Otium, i*, 2 n.
A Race,

R.

- A** Race, *Cursus*, *us*, 4 1 p.
 m. equestris. To reign, *regno*, 1 n.
 Rage, *furor*, *oris*, 3 m. To reject, *rejicio*, 3 a.
 To rage, (as the Sea) *æ*. To rejoice, *gaudeo*, 2 n.
 fluo, 1 n. To relate, *narro*, 1 a.
 Rain, *Fluvia*, *æ*, 1 f. A Relation, *Consanguineus*,
 Rapacious, *rapax*, *acis*, *cognatus*, *a, um*, adj.
 adj. 3 art. Release, *liberatio*, *onis*, 3 f.
 Rather, *potius*, adv. Religion, *Religio*, *onis*, 3 f.
 Rather, (to have) *malō*, Religious, *pius*, *a, um*, adj.
 v. irr. To remember, *reminiscor*,
 3. *recordor*, 1 d.
 To read, *lego*, 3 a. To be remembered (ad-
 Ready, *promptus*, *a, um*, vised of) *moneor*, 2 p.
 adj. Remembrance, *Memoria*,
 To reap, *meto*, *messui*, 3 a. *æ*, 1 f. *Recordatio*, *onis*, 3 f.
 To reap, (receive) *recipio*, Remote, *remotus*, *a, um*, adj.
 3 a. To render, *reddo*, 3 a.
 A Reaper, *Messor*, *oris*, 3 m. Renewed, *renovatus*, *a, um*,
 To reason, *disputo*, 1 a. adj.
 A Rebel, *Perduellis*, *is*, 3 m. To repeat, *repeto*, 3 a.
 To recall, *revoco*, 1 a. To be reproached, *expro-*
 To receive, *accipio*, 3 a. *bror*, 1 p.
 To be received, *recipior*, Reproof, *Reprehensio*, *onis*,
 3 p. 3 f.
 A Receptacle, *Receptacu-* To reprove, *objurgo*, 1 a.
 lum, *i*, 2 n. To require, *posculo*, 1 a.
 To reckon, *numero*, 1 a. To resist, *resisto*, 3 n.
 Red, (to be, or look) *rubeo*, To resolve, *statuo*, 3 a.
 2 n. Resolution, *Constantia*, *æ*,
 A Reed, *Arundo*, *inis*, 3 f. 1 f. *Fortitudo*, *inis*, 3 f.
 Reflection, *Consideratio*, o- Rest, *Quies*, *etis*, 3 f.
 nis, 3 f. To rest, *maneo*, 2 n.

Q

To

- To refuse, *recuso*; *nego*, 1 a. A Rock, *Petra*, *a*, 1 f.
 To return, *redeo*, 4 n. *Saxum*, *i*, 2 n.
 To revenge, *vindico*, 1 a. A Rod, *Virga*, *a*, 1 f.
ulciscor, *ultus*, 3 dep. A Rogue, *Verbero*, *onis*, 3
 Revolving, *recurrens*, *tis*, m. (Beggar) *Mendicus*,
 part. 3 art. *i*, 2 m.
 A Reward, *Præmium*, *ii*, Rolling, *volubilis*, *e*, adj.
 2 n. 3 art.
 To reward, *remunero*, 1 a. To roll, *volvo*, 3 a.
 Roman, *Romanus*, *a*, *um*,
 Rich, *dives*, *itis*; *locuples*, adj.
tis, adj. 3 art. Rome, *Roma*, *a*, 1 f.
 A rich Man, *Dives*, *itis*, Room, *Spatium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 3 c. To root out, *eradico*, 1 a.
 Riches, *Divitiæ*, *arum*, pl. A Rose, *Rosa*, *a*, 1 f.
 1 f. To row, *remigo*, 1 a.
 To ride, *equito*, 1 n.
 The right Hand, *Dextra*, Ruin, *Ruina*, *a*, 1 f. *Ex-*
a, 1 f. *itium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 Righteousness, *Iustitia*, *a*, To ruin, *perdo*, 3 a.
 1 f. *Probitas*, *atis*, 3 f. Ruined, *perditus*, *a*, *um*,
 To ring (as a Bell) *sono*, part.
 1 n. To rule, *rego*, *xi*, 3 a. *gu-*
 Ripe, *maturus*, *a*, *um*, adj. *berno*, 1 a.
 To rise, *surgo*, 3 n. To run, *curro*, 3 n.
 To rise (as the Sun) *orior*, To run away, *fugio*, 3 n.
 4 dep. To rush, *ruo*, 3 n.
 A River, *Fluvius*, *i*, 2 m. Rung, *see* to ring.
Amnis, *is*, 3 m.
- S.
- To roar, *rugio*, 4 n. A Sack, *Saccus*, *i*, 2 m.
 A Roaring, (of a Lion) *Rugitus*, *us*, 4 m. A Sad, *tristis*, *e*; *mæs-*
tus, *a*, *um*, adj.
 To rob, *spolio*, 1 a.
- A Saddle,

- A Saddle, *Ephippium*, ii, 2 n.
 Safety, *Salus, utis*, 3 f.
 Said, *see* to say.
 To sail, *navigo*, 1 a.
 A Sailor, *Navigator, oris*, 3 m. *Nauta, æ*, 1 f.
 Same, *idem, eadem*, pr.
 To satisfy, *satio*, 1 a.
 To give Satisfaction, *Satisfacio*, 3. *placeo*, 2 n.
 To save, *servo*, 1 a.
 Saw, *see* to see.
 To say, *dico*, 3 a. (to repeat) *repeto*, 3 a.
 A Scabbard, *Vagina, æ*, 1 f.
 Scarce, *vix*, adv.
 Scarcity, *Inopia, æ*, 1 f.
 A Scholar, (School-boy) *Discipulus, i*, 2 m.
 A good Scholar, *doctus, a, um*, adj.
 A School, *Schola, æ*, 1 f.
 A School-fellow, *Condiscipulus, i*, 2 m.
 A School-master, *Præceptor, oris*, 3 m. *Ludimagister, ri*, 2 m.
 To scoff, *derideo*, 2 a.
 To scrape, *rado*, 3 a.
 To scratch, *scalpo*, 3 a.
 To scruple, *dubito; hæsito*, 1 n.
 The Sea, *Mare, is*, 3 a.
 Season, *Tempus, oris*, 3 n.
Ætas, atis, 3 f.
 Secret, *secretus; abditus, a, um*, adj.
 To see, *video*, 2 a.
 Seed, *Semen, inis*, 3 n.
 To seek, *quæro*, 3 a.
 Seems, *videtur*.
 To be seen, *videor*, 2 p.
 To seize on, *prehendo*, 3 a.
 Seldom, *raro*, adv.
 To sell, *vendo*, 3 a.
 To send, *mitto*, 3 a.
 To be sent, *mittor*, 3 p.
 A Servant, *Servus, i*, 2 m.
 To serve, *servio*, 4 n.
 To serve, (do a Kindness) *benefacio*, 3 a.
 Setting (Sun) *Occasus, us*, 4 m.
 Seventh, *septimus, a, um*, adj.
 Severe, *severus; durus, a, um*, adj.
 Service, *Ministerium, ii*, 2 n.
 A Shade, *Umbra, æ*, 1 f.
 To shake, *quatio*, 3 a.
 Sharp, *acutus, a, um*, adj.
 To shave, *tondeo*, 2 a.
 To sheathe, *recondo*, 3 a.
 A Sheep, *Ovis, is*, 3 f.
 A Shepherd,

- A Shepherd, *Pastor, oris*, To skip, *salto*, 1 n.
 3 m. Slavery, *Servitus, utis*, 3 f.
 To shine, *luceo*, 2 n. Sleep, *Somnus, i*, 2 m.
 A Ship, *Navis, is*, 3 f. To sleep, *dormio*, 4 n.
 A Shoe, *Calceus, i*, 2 m. Slept, *sie* to sleep.
 To shoot, *jaculo*, 1 dep. To slide away, *labor*, 3 d.
 Short, *brevis, e*, adj. 3 art. A Sling, *Funda, æ*, 1 f.
 A Shoulder, *Humerus, i*, Sloth, *Desidia*; *Ignavia*,
 2 m. *æ*, 1 f.
 To show, *monstro, avi*, 1
 a. Small, *parvus, a, um*, adj.
 To smell, *olfacio*, 3 a. *oleo*,
 2 n.
 To be sick, *ægreto*, 1 n. 2 n.
 Sickly, *insalubris, e*, adj. 3 To smite, *percutio*, 3 a.
 art. To smoke, *fumo*, 1 n.
 To sigh, *suspiro*, 1 n. To snarl, *obmurmuro*, 1 a.
 Sight, *Speſtacula, orum*, pl. To snatch, *rapio*; *eripio*,
 To be silent, *taceo*, 2 n. 3 a.
 Silly, *ineptus, a, um*, adj. Snow, *Nix, vis*, 3 f.
 Silver, *Argentum, i*, 2 n.
 Sin, *Peccatum, i*, 2 n. So as, *tam, quàm*, adv.
 To sin, *pecco*, 1 n. & a. Socrates, *tis*, pr. n. 3 m.
 Sinful, *ſcleratus, a, um*, Sold, *ſee* to ſell.
 adj. A Soldier, *Miles, itis*, 3 c.
 To ſing, *cano*, 3 a. Some, *aliquis, quidàm*.
 To ſink, *deſido*, 3 n. Sometimes, *aliquando*, adv.
 A Sinner, *Peccator, oris*, 3 A Son, *Filius, i*, 2 m.
 m. Soon, *citò*, adv.
 A Siſter, *Soror, oris*, 3 f. Sorrowful, *maſtus, a, um*,
 To ſit, *ſedeo*, 2 n. adj.
 To ſit down, *decumbo*, 3 n. Sought, *ſee* to ſeek.
 Sixth, *ſextus, a, um*, adj. The Soul, *Animus, i*, 2 m.,
 Anima, a, 1 f.
 Skilful, *expertus, a, um*, adj.

Sound,

- Sound, *Orthodoxus*; *sanus*, To be stiff, *rigeo*, 2 n.
a, um, adj. A Storm, *Tempestas*, *atis*,
 A Sound, *Sonus*, *i*, 2 m. 3 f.
 To sound, *sono*, *ui*, 1 n. A Stone, *Lapis*, *idis*, 3 m.
 To be sounded, *clangor*, 1 p. A Story, *Narratio*, *onis*, 3
 To sow, *sero*, 3 a. f. *Fabula*, *a*, 1 f.
 Stout, *validus*, *a, um*; *fortis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
 To spare, *pareo*, 3 a. To stray, *erro*, 1 n.
 Spain, *Hispania*, *a*, 1 f. Strife, *Contentio*, *onis*, 3 f.
 To speak, *loquor*, 3 d. Rixa, *a*, 1 f. *Furgum*,
 To speak evil, *calumnior*, 1 dep. *ii*, 2 n.
 A Speaker, *Orator*, *oris*, 3. To strike, *percutio*, 3 a.
 m. To strike (as a Clock)
 Spent, *actus*, adj. *sono*, 1 n.
 To spin, *neo*, 2 a. Stripes, *Plaga*, *arum*, 1 pl.
 Spirit, *Spiritus*, *us*, 4 m. To strive, *Contendo*, 3 a.
 Spoke, *see to speak*. Strong, *fortis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
 To be evil spoken of, *male audire*. *firmus*, *a, um*, adj.
 Stubborn, *contumax*, *acis*,
 To spoil, *spolio*, 1 a. adj. 3 art.
 Sports, *Ludi*, *orum*, pl. Sturdy, *contumax*, *acis*;
 Spreading, *patulus*, *a, um*, *firmus*, *a, um*, adj.
 adj. Study, *Studium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 The Spring, *Ver*, *is*, 3 n. To study, *studeo*, 2 n.
 To sprout, *germino*, 1 a. To subdue, *subigo*, 3 a.
 A Stable, *Stabulum*, *i*, 2 n. *domo*, *ui*, 1 a.
 A Stag, *Cervus*, *i*, 2 m. A Subject, *Civis*, *is*, 3 c.
 To stand, *sto*, 1 n. To submit, *submitto*, 3 a.
 To stay, *maneo*, 2 n. Success, *Successus*, *us*, 4 m.
 To steal, *furor*, 1 dep. Succour, *Perfugium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 A Stick, *Bacculus*, *i*, 2 m. Such, *tam*, adv. *talis*, *e*, adj.
 To stick out, *promineo*, 2 n. 3 art.

- To suffer, *patio*, 3 d. *fero*,
v. irr.
- To suffer Punishment, *lu-
ere pœnas*.
- To suit (become) *decco*, 2.
n.
- A Sum, *Summa*, æ, 1 f.
- The Summer, *Æstas*, atis,
3 f.
- The Sun, *Sol*, is, 3 m.
- A Sun-beam, *fubar*, aris,
3 n.
- To sup, *cæno*, 1 n.
- Supper, *Cæna*, æ, 1 f.
- To supply, *suppleo*, 2 a.
- Superb, *magnificus*, a, um,
adj.
- Superstition, *Superstitio*, o-
nis, 3 f.
- To be surrounded, *circum-
dor*, 1 p.
- A Swallow, *Hirundo*, inis,
3 f.
- To swear, *juro*, 1 a.
- Sweet, *dulcis*, e, adj. 3 art.
- gratus*, a, um, adj.
- Sweetly, *blandè*, adv.
- Swelling, *magnus*; *tumidus*,
a, um, adj.
- Swift, *velox*, ocis, adj. 3 ar.
- To swim, *no*, 1 n.
- Swine, *Porcus*, i, 2 m.
- A Sword, *Ensis*, is, 3 m.
- T.
- To take, *capio*; *pre-
bendo*, 3 a.
- To take, (deprive) *spolio*,
1 a.
- To take away, *tollo*, 3 a.
- To take care, *curo*, 1 a.
- Talk, *Colloquium*, ii, 2 n.
- To talk, *colloquor*, 3 d.
- To talk (as a Parrot) *gar-
rio*, 4 n.
- Tall, *procerus*, a, um, adj.
- A Talon, *Unguis*, is, 3 m.
- To tame, *domo*, ui, 1 a.
- A Task, *Pensum*, i, 2 n.
- Opus*, eris, 3 n.
- Taste, *Gustus*, us, 4 m.
- To taste, *gusto*, 1 a.
- Taught, *see* to teach.
- To be taught, *doceor*, 2 p.
- Tawny, *fuscus*, a, um, adj.
- A Taylor, *Sartor*, oris, 3 m.
- To teach, *doceo*, 2 a.
- To tear, *lacro*, 1 a.
- A Tear, *Lacryma*, æ, 1 f.
- Teeth, *see* a Tooth.
- To tell, *dico*, 3 a.
- To tell Stories, *fabulor*, 1.
mentior, 4 dep.
- Temptation, *Irritamen-
tum*, i, 2 n.
- Tender, *tener*, er'a, erum,
adj.
- Terrible,

- Terrible, *terribilis*, e, adj. Timorous, *timidus*, a, um,
 Terror, *Horror*, oris, 3 m. adj.
 To tire, *fatigo*, 1 a.
 Thanks, (to give) *agere gratias*. Tired, *lassus*, a, um, adj.
 That, *ut*, conj. To, *ad*, prep. acc.
 That, *ille*, *iste*, pron. To-morrow, *cras*, adv.
 That, (who) *qui*, pron. Together, *unà*; *simul*, adv.
 Their, *is*, *ea*, *id*. Toil, *Labor*, oris, 3 m.
 Their own, *suus*, a, um, pr. Too much, *nimiùm*, adv.
 Then, *tunc*, adv. To be told, *numeros*, 1 p.
 Them, *ii*, *cæ*, *ea*, pl. pr. The Tongue, *Lingua*, æ,
 There, *illic*, adv. 1 f.
 There is, *est*. Took, *see to take*.
 They, *illi*, pl. pron. A Tooth, *Dens*, tis, 3 m.
 They who, *qui*, pron. Torment, *Cruciatu*, ūs, 4
 A Thief, *Fur*, uris, 3 c. m.
 A Thing, *Res*, ei, 5 f. To torment, *crucio*, 1 a.
 This, *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*, pron. Tormenting, *cruciatu*, a,
 This, (your) *vester*, ra, um, adj.
 rum, adj. To touch, *tango*, 3 a.
 To think, *puto*, 1 a. Towards, *erga*, prep. acc.
 Thomas, æ, pr. n. A Tower, *Turris*, i, 3 f.
 Thought, *see to think*. A Town, *Oppidum*, i, 2 n.
 To be threatened, *minor*, Toys, *Nugæ*, arum, pl. f.
 1 p. *Crepundia*, orum, pl. n.
 To thrive, *floreo*, 2 n.
 Thy own, *tuus*, a, um, pr. A Trade, *Ars*, tis, 3 f.
 adj. To traffic, *negotior*, 2 d.
 Traffic, *Commercium*, i, 2 n.
 Till, *donec*, adv. A Traitor, *Proditor*, oris,
 To till, *colo*, 3 a. 3 m.
 Time, *Tempus*, oris, 3 n. Tranquillity, *Tranquilitas*,
 At all Times, *semper*, adv. atis, 3 f.

- To travel, *peregrinor*, 1 d. V.
 A Traveller, *Viator*; *Peregrinator*, *oris*, 3 m. I N vain, *frustrà*, adv.
 A Treasure, *Thesaurus*, *i*, 2 m. A Vally, *Vallis*, *is*, 3 f.
 Valiant, *magnanimus*, *a*, *um*; *fortis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
 A Tree, *Arbor*, *oris*, 3 f. Valour, *Fortitudo*, *inis*, 3 f.
 To tremble, *tremo*, 3 n. To vanquish, *supero*, 1 a.
 Trenches, *aggeres*, *um*, pl. Vanity, *Vanitas*; *Futilitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 To triumph, *trumpbo*, 1 n.
 Troublesome, *molestus*, *a*, *um*, adj. Venison, *Ferina*, *a*, 1 f.
 To be troubled, *turbor*, 1 p. A Verse, *Carmen*, *inis*, 3 n.
 Troy, *Troja*, *a*, 1 f. Very, *valdè*, adv.
 A Truant, *Cessator*, *oris*, 3 m. To vex, *vexo*, 1 a.
 True, *verus*; *honestus*, *a*, *um*, adj. Vice, *Vitium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 Truly, *verè*, adv. Victorious, *Victor*, *oris*, 3 m. *Victrix*, *icis*, 3 f.
 A Trumpet, *Tuba*, *a*, 1 f. Victory, *Victoria*, *a*, 1 f.
 Trusty, *fidelis*, *e*, adj. 3 art. Vjctuals, *Victus*, *us*, 4 m.
 Truth, *Veritas*, *atis*, 3 f. Violence, *Violentia*, *a*, 1 f.
 Virtue, *Kirtus*, *utis*, 3 f.
 A Tulip, *Tulipa*, *a*, 1 f. Virtuous, *pious*; *probus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 To turn, *verto*, 3 a. Virgil, *Virgilius*, *ii*, 2 m.
 A Tutor, *Præceptor*, *oris*, 3 m. pr. n.
 Twice, *bis*, adv. Uncertain, *incertus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Two, *duo*, pl. adj. An Uncle, *Avunculus*, *i*, 2 m.
 A Tyger, *Tygris*, *is*, 3 f. Under, *sub*, *subter*, pr. acc.
 A Tyrant, *Tyrannus*, *i*, 2 m. To understand, *intelligo*, 3 a.
 Tyre, *Tyros*, *i*, 2 f. Understood,

- Understood, *see* to understand.
- Unfortunate, unhappy, *infelix, icis*, adj. 3 art.
- Ungovernable, *intractabilis, e*, adj. 3 art.
- Ungrateful, *ingratus, a, um*, pl. n. *um*, adj.
- Unjust, *injustus, a, um*, adj.
- Unknown to, *clàm*, prep.
- Unlawful, *inboneſtus, a, um*, adj.
- Unpleasant, *ingratus, a, um*, adj.
- Unskilfulness, *Inſcientia*; *Ignorantia, æ*, 1 f.
- Unwearied, *indefeſſus, a, um*, adj.
- Unwholesome, *inſalubris, e*, adj. 3 art.
- To be unwilling, *nolo*, v. irr.
- A Votary, *Cultor, oris*, 3 m.
- The Voice, *Vox, cis*, 3 f.
- Up to, *tenuſ*, prep.
- Uſe, *Uſus, ſus*, 4 m.
- To uſe, *utor*, 3 dep.
- To uſe, (to be wont) *ſoleo*, 2 n.
- Uſeful, *utilis, e*, adj. 3 art.
- W.
- To wait (at Table) *adſto*, 1 n.
- To walk, *ambulo*, 1 n.
- A Wall, *Murus, i*, 2 m.
- Walls, (of a City) *Mœnia*, 2 n.
- To wallow, *voluto*, 1 n.
- To wake, *expergeſcacio*, 3 a.
- To want, *egeo*, 2 n.
- War, *Bellum, i*, 2 n.
- To wage war, *Bellum gerere*.
- To be warned, *moncor*, 2 n.
- Was, *see* to be.
- To waſh, *lavo*, 1 a.
- To be waſhed, *lavor*, 1 p.
- To waſte, *effundo*, 3 a.
- Waſted, *effuſus, a, um*, adj.
- Water, *Aqua, æ*, 1 f.
- A Wave, *Fluctus, ſus*, 4 m.
- A Way, *Via, æ*, 1 f. *Itineris*, 3 n.
- We, *nos*, pron. pl.
- Wealth, *Divitiæ, arum*, pl. 1 f.
- Weapons, *Arma, orum*, pl. 2 n.
- To wear, *gero, is, eſſi*, 3 a.
- Weary, *feſſus; pertæſus, a, um*, adj.

To

- To be weary, *defatigor*, 1 p.
 To weave, *texo*, 3 a.
 To weep, *fleo*, 2 a.
 Weight, *Onus*, *eris*, 3 n.
 Well, *benè*, adv.
 To be well, *valeo*, 2 n.
 Were, *see* to be.
 A Whale, *Cetus*, *i*, 2 m.
 A Whelp, *Catulus*, *i*, 2 m.
 When, *cùm*, *quandò*, adv.
 Where, *ubi*, adv.
 While, *dum*, adv.
 A Whip, *Flagellum*, *i*, 2 n.
 To be whipt, *vapulor*, 1 p.
 Who, whom, which, what, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, pron. rel.
 Whole, *totus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Wholesome, *saluber*, *bris*, *bre*, adj.
 Wicked, *sceleſtus*; *impius*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Wickedneſs, *Scelus*, *eris*, 3 n. *Nequitia*, *a*, 1 f.
 A Wife, *Uxor*, *oris*, 3 f.
 Wild, *ferus*; *indomitus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 A wild Boar, *Aper ſylveſtris*.
 William, *Gulielmus*, *i*, 2 m.
 Willing, *libens*, *tis*, adj.
 To be willing, *volo*, v. irr.
 To be more willing, *malò*, v. irr.
 The Wind, *Ventus*, *i*, 2 m.
 Windſor, *Vindeſoria*, *a*, 1 f.
 A Window, *Feneſtra*, *a*, 1 f.
 A Wing, *Ala*, *a*, 1 f.
 Winter, *Hyems*, *emis*, 3 f.
 Wiſe, *fapiens*, *tis*, adj. 3 n.
 To be wiſe, *fapio*, 3 n.
 Wiſdom, *Sapientia*, *a*, 1 f.
 To wiſh, *opto*, 1 a.
 I wiſh, *utinam*.
 To wither, *areſco*, 3 n.
 With, *cum*, prep. abl.
 Within, prep. acc.
 Without, *ſine*, *abſque*, prep. abl.
 Without the Knowledge of, *clam*, prep.
 A Wolf, *Lupus*, *i*, 2 m.
 A Woman, *Mulier*, *eris*, 3 f. *Femina*, *a*, 1 f.
 To be wont, *ſoleo*, 2 n.
 A Wood, *Sylva*, *a*, 1 f.
 A Woodecock, *Gallinago*, *inis*, 3 f.
 A Word, *Verbum*, *i*, 2 n.
 Work, *Opus*, *eris*, 3 n.
 To work, *operor*, 1 dep.
 Workers, *Aſtores*, *um*, m. pl.
 A Work

A Workman, *Opifex, icis*, Wrote, *see* to write.

3 c.

The World, *Orbis, is*, 3 m.

Mundus, i, 2 m.

A Worm, *Vermis, is*, 3 m.

To worship, *adoro*, 1 a.

colo, 3 a.

A Worshipper, *Cultor, oris*,

3 m.

Worthy, *dignus, a, um*, adj.

To wound, *vulnero*, 1 a.

Wrath, *Irâ, æ*, 1 f.

A Wren, *Regulus, i*, 2 m.

Wrinkled, *rugosus, a, um*, adj.

To write, *scribo*, 3 a.

To write again, *rescribo*,

3 a.

Y.

Y E *Vos*, pl. pron.

A Year, *Annus, i*, 2

m.

Yesterday, *heri*, adv.

To yield, *cedo, cesso*, 3 n.

You, *tu*, pron.

Young, *tener, era, erum*, adj.

A young Man, *Juvenis, is*;

Adolescens, tis, 3 c.

A young Woman, *Adolescentula, æ*, 1 f.

Yours, *tuus, a, um*; *vester*,

a, um, pron. adj.

Youth, *Juventus, utis*, 3 f.

F I N I S.

*Lately printed by T. POTE, for the Use of
Schools.*

I. **E**XEMPLA Minora; or New English Examples, to be turned into Latin, adapted to the Use of the lower Forms.

II. Shorter Moral Examples; or second Book of English Examples.

III. Exempla Moralia; or third Book of English Examples.

IV. Farther English Examples; or Book of Cautions in rendering *English* into *Latin*, Containing,

1. *Cautions for Children in making Latin,*
2. *Useful Observations for the young Beginner,*
3. *Figura, or the Figures of Construction.*

Each Part explained by proper Examples; with a Vocabulary *Latin* and *English*.

V. *Historia Antiqua*; or, Antient History, to be rendered into Latin; containing,

1. *The History of the Heathen Deities,*
2. *The Antient History of Greece.*
3. *The Antient History of Rome.*
4. *The Antient History of Britain.*

The Sixth Edition improved. To which is now added, Maps of *Antient Greece* and *Britain*, with a Plan of *Old Rome*.

VI. The Peculiar Use and Signification of certain Words in the Latin Tongue: or, a Collection of Observations, wherein the elegant Sense of Latin Words is fully and distinctly explained; by Dr. WILLYMOTT. A new Edition diligently revised, and better accommodated to School Instruction than the former Editions.

VII. English Particles exemplified in Sentences, designed for Latin Exercises, with the proper rendering of each Particle; by Dr. WILLYMOTT.

iv
th
e
on
tin
Dr.
ed,
aan
ces,
en-
.